

Rotarian

APRIL



If I Were Young Again—Color Photograph by FRANK LEWIS

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Helping Them to
Help Themselves

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Criminals Are
Home Grown

DONALD C. PEATTIE

Plant a Tree—

PEDRO DE ALBA

Bolivar Began It

PICTURES—

- Town Hall Meeting
- Havana Vistas

1940



"The Old Water Wheel," by J. G. Tannahill, Neptune, N. J., awarded a prize in the scenic class in a past contest.

The Rotarian's 1940 Photo Contest

**\$400 IN CASH—
30 PRIZES**

IT'S TIME for another ROTARIAN photo competition. And Rotary's magazine has set aside \$400 in cash awards for amateur camera enthusiasts in the ranks of Rotary. If you're interested, then you'll want to read on—and plan to get your camera into action. Be sure to read the rules (right) carefully, so that you will understand fully all the conditions of the competition.



"A Cool Drink," by Leone M. Dooley, Pendleton, Oreg., awarded a prize in the human-interest class in a past contest.

It's under way, ye camera-toters! Now's no time to dawdle! Read the rules—and then start shooting! You may hit a prize!

In view of the wide interest in past photo contests sponsored by THE ROTARIAN, and the developments in color photography, it has been decided to divide the 1940 contest into *three classes*: (1) scenic black and white, (2) human-interest black and white, and (3) a general competition for transparencies or prints in full color. It makes no difference as to size of the print or transparency. The simplest or smallest photo may be the winner.

The prizes will be divided into three groups: (1) Scenic black and white prints: first prize, \$50; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$20; ten honorable-mention prizes of \$5 each—total \$150. (2) Human-interest black and white: each of the above prizes will be duplicated—total, \$150. (3) Transparencies or prints in full color: first prize, \$50; second, \$30; and two honorable-mention prizes of \$10 each—total \$100. Grand total of all thirty prizes is \$400—enough to make any photographer's fingers twitch.

Plan now to enter this friendly competition for Rotarians and their families!

Rules to Remember

THE COMPETITION is limited to Rotarians and their families (wives, and sons or daughters under 21 years of age). Employees of Rotary International are not eligible.

Contestants may submit as many prints and transparencies as they wish.

Each entry should plainly indicate: title, class entered, kind of camera and film used, and the name and address of the contestant. (If entrant is not a Rotarian, state relationship and the name of the Rotary Club of which the relative is a member.)

Entrants desiring to have their photos returned should accompany them with sufficient return postage. Prize-winning prints and transparencies will become the property of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, and may be

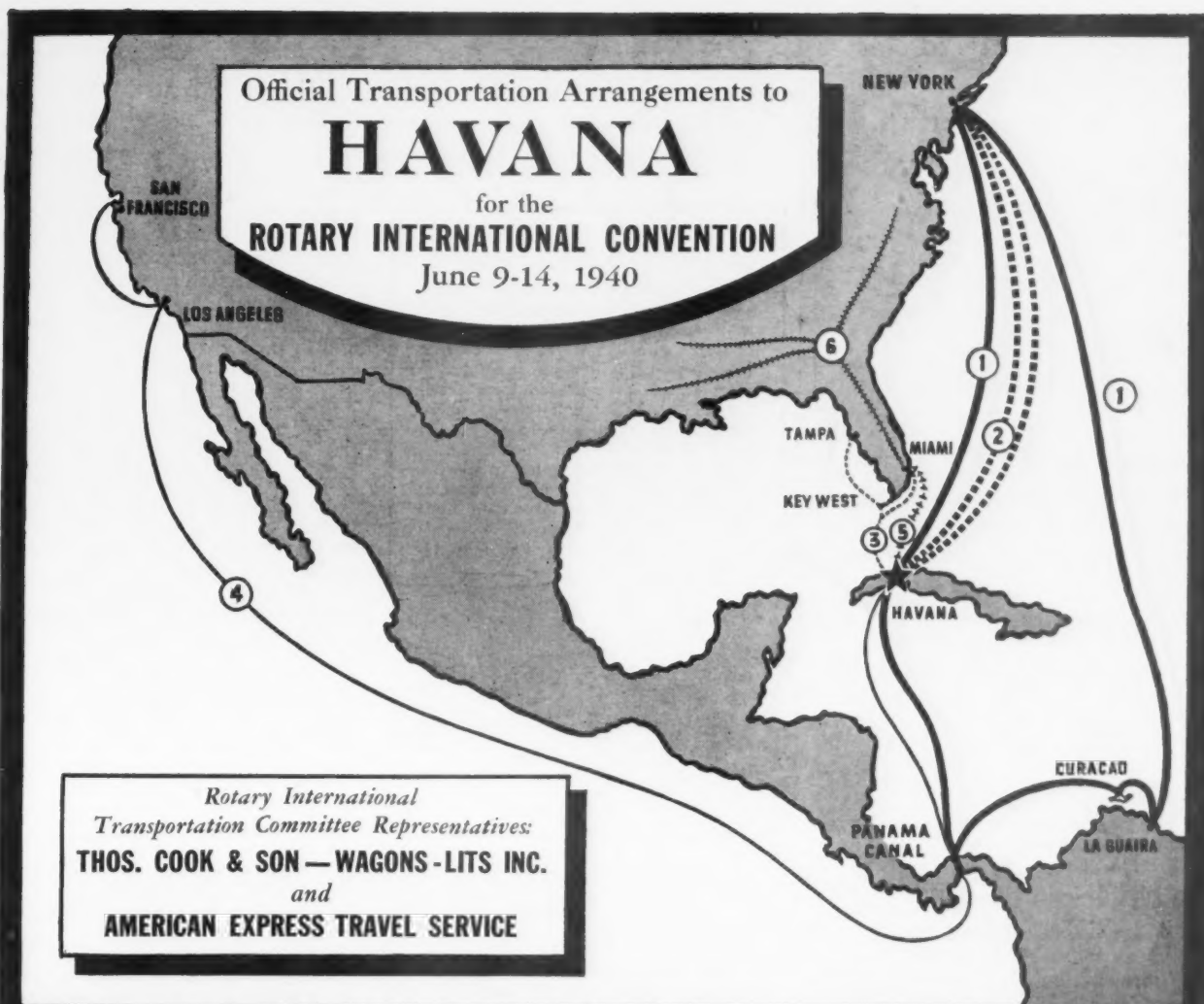
used for reproduction whenever desired.

All possible care will be exercised in handling photos, but no responsibility will be assumed by THE ROTARIAN Magazine for loss or damage to prints or transparencies submitted. Decisions of the judges, whose names will be announced later, will be final.

In case of a tie for one position, those tying will share evenly the prize for that position and the next following position.

Entries must be received by THE ROTARIAN not later than September 15, 1940. An extension to October 5, 1940, will be allowed to contestants from outside the United States and Canada.

Address all communications, entries, etc., to: Contest Editor, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.



1—BY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK
 s.s. "NIEUW AMSTERDAM" sailing June 6th. A 16-day
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6—BY RAIL: Detailed information regarding rail
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Woodcut by M. J. Gallagher

A Search for Wisdom

The woodcut reproduced above appears as the frontispiece in your May ROTARIAN. It aptly illustrates a new poem, "Another Wisdom," by Edwin Markham, American poet, whose long career ended last month. His position in literature is assured, being best remembered for his "The Man with the Hoe." In "Another Wisdom" the poet seeks the spirit of "the thrush in the sunset . . . the lyrical swing of the hawk." Of such, he says, is the answer to man's questioning—not in books turning to dust.

No Walls—No Guards

British Columbia has a new type of boys' reformatory—a place where "first offenders" are trained to return to society as useful citizens. There are no bars, nor walls, nor guards at this humane institution—about which you'll read in your May ROTARIAN.

Vistas of Rural Cuba

A second eight-page rotogravure section (supplementing the one in this issue) on Rotary's colorful June Convention land will be presented in your May ROTARIAN. It will be inviting to the fisherman, and the tour-minded Rotarian, who would find the "real Cuba" along interior bypaths. Whether or not you plan to linger a couple of days in "The Pearl of the Antilles," this May preview will delight you.

Fixed Farm Prices?

What about the often-discussed "plight" of the farmer? Should farm prices be fixed, or would such a move cripple the food producer and be unfair to the consumer? These questions will be aired for you—

**In Your May
ROTARIAN**

Talking It Over

Comment on
Rotarian Articles
by
Rotarian Readers

'Music I Like Best'

You are twirling the dials of your radio—and stop at "the music I like best." Is it symphonic music from the baton of such conductors as Walter Damrosch (see page 19)? Rotary songs? Or the old melodies remembered from childhood? . . . Write a letter—not more than 300 words, please—to "Talking It Over," care of "The Rotarian," 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. To win the \$3 prize for the letter judged best, it must be received not later than April 6 (or, if you live off the North American Continent, no later than May 1).

Scouts Learn Usefulness, Too

Asserts H. L. McCAY
Secretary, Rotary Club
Miami, Florida

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's article on Scouting entitled *Here, Gentlemen, Are Heroes!* [February ROTARIAN] was fine in some respects, but in my estimation is rather misleading to those who are unfamiliar with the Scout movement.

His résumé of Scouting in its early years is fine, but actually only a dozen lines are given to the fact that there are many more important things a Scout learns. Preparing himself to do some particularly spectacular deed which places him in the class of public heroes is merely incidental.

Whether he be a roughneck or a backward boy, he learns to be friendly through group activities; he learns to be loyal to his leaders; more courteous and obedient at home; more self-confident through learning first aid, etc.; clean in speech through example; and reverent because Sunday-school and church attendance is stressed.

The point I wish to stress is that one in 1,000 have an opportunity to become public heroes; therefore, the stressing of Scouts as heroes by Colonel Roosevelt is, to say the least, of secondary import.

Let's teach the public that Scouting teaches the boy many things that are useful every day of his life!

Scouting Parallels Rotary

Points Out R. H. SNYDER, Rotarian
President, State Normal School
Albion, Idaho

I hope all Rotarians read Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's article on Boy Scouts in the February ROTARIAN [*Here, Gentlemen, Are Heroes!*]. As I read it, I became aware of the parallels between Scouting and Rotary.

For example, the teachings of Rotary and Scouting are definite and specific, not mandatory. Compare Rotary's Four Objects and the Boy Scouts' 12 laws. The preamble of the Objects enjoins Ro-

tarians "To encourage and foster the ideal of service. . . ." Each of the Scout laws begins with "A Scout is. . . ."

Again, fellowship is conceded to be a motivating force in Rotary. Scouts come to meetings to be with other boys and to satisfy their gang spirit.

The motto of Rotary is a declaration of purpose: "He profits most who serves best." Boy Scouts agree "to help other people at all times."

A final parallel is this: Rotary is a spiritual force in any community. So is Scouting. A spiritual force has been defined as a force that does something inside a person which makes him different from what he was before.

If it is true that Rotary and Scouting have certain things in common, is there not a splendid opportunity for Rotarians to render a genuine service to boyhood? Scouting is a movement devoted to character building. Rotary has the man power to aid in this task. Boys need guidance, encouragement, and leadership. All these Rotary can provide. It is a task that requires study, thought, work, sacrifice. Are we ready?

Boyhood awaits our answer.

Re: Refugee Children

CHAS. ED. POTTER, Rotarian
Tinsel Manufacturer
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

In his contribution to the debate-of-the-month for February [*America: Haven for Refugee Children?*] Senator Robert R. Reynolds says: ". . . I think every unemployed man and woman in the United States should be put to work before we allow another foreigner to enter this country." Does the Senator hold out the hope that if these 20,000 boys and girls from abroad are prevented from coming to America, the unemployment problem in America will be solved thereby?

Senator Reynolds asks another question: "What is our citizenship worth if it allows our own children to go hungry and unschooled, without proper medical attention, and without opportunity for jobs? . . ."

Yes! What is it worth? Why doesn't the Senator answer his own questions, instead of offering them as reasons why America should not be an asylum for these innocent victims? I think the answer is that he is laboring under a delusion that he is giving reasons, whereas they are only excuses.

Hungry and unschooled children without proper medical attention, and without opportunity for jobs, are not because of too many workers, but because capital must have its wage even though there are "today approximately 12 million persons without employment. . . ."

If our statesmen and social workers would diagnose and correct the causes instead of treating the effects with pal-

liatives, America could admit ten times 20,000 children without taking one spoonful of food from the mouths of the present population.

The great danger to all civilization is a lack of goodwill.

Bathroom Lock on Market

Reminds R. A. SUNDNAHL, Rotarian
Screw Manufacturer
Chicago, Illinois

I was very much interested in reading the letter in the March ROTARIAN from Honorary Rotarian W. D. Parkinson, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, entitled *Wanted: New Bathroom Lock*.

One of our associated companies, P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Connecticut, is making a new lock that answers his request.

For his further information I might say that for years locks have been made with an emergency key for such contingencies, the suggestion being that the key should be hung on the frame of the door outside the bathroom, or bedroom for that matter. However, the new lock requires only the pushing of a knob to release the lock.

Did George Smile?

Asks R. F. WILSON, Rotarian
Playing-Card Manufacturer
Minneapolis, Minnesota

The portrait of George Washington hangs on the courtroom wall behind the desk of Judge Ernest L. Reeker, as shown upon page 25 of the March ROTARIAN [*The Sentence of the Court Is—*]. The "father of our country," in addition to many other accomplishments, played a mighty fine card game. I believe I can detect a faint smile upon his face as he reads the charge the Judge makes of the lads on account of their card game. "No place to go—going nowhere."

Did George smile?

Cannon Fence Post

Found in Cuba by
Returned Traveller

Just before one starts to climb the worn steps leading to Morro Castle, a glance to the right will reveal the only example I know of a cannon being put to a good use. The Bible talks of beating swords into plowshares, but the Cubans have modernized that suggestion by using one of the long black muzzles,



A CANNON of Spanish colonial days in Cuba in a 20th-Century rôle—as a fence post.

dating back to Spanish-occupation days no doubt, for a fence post. Here [below] is a picture of it—a sight any Convention-goer in June may see for himself.

Pitkin Was Right

Believes DONALD SWECKER
Potomac State School
Keyser, West Virginia

Acquaintances undoubtedly play a great part in one's success, as Walter B. Pitkin points out in *Get Acquainted!* [February ROTARIAN]. To know people and to be able to converse with them freely not only gives one confidence in himself, but makes him feel that he has won the trust of others. To have the pleasure of cooperating with friends in undertakings makes one stronger and more willing to work; therefore, the energy exerted along this line will have its rewards.

Most everyone agrees that much energy can be exerted to fail. The individual who remains at home and amuses himself with a crossword puzzle when he should be filling appointments with friends or attending societies is using his mind in a manner that will not pay dividends. He will soon discover that he has lost a few paces; and, being timid at heart, he will not put forth the effort to regain his ground. Gradually and surely he falls further and further behind until he is completely lost to the sight of his companions.

'Am I Friendly?'

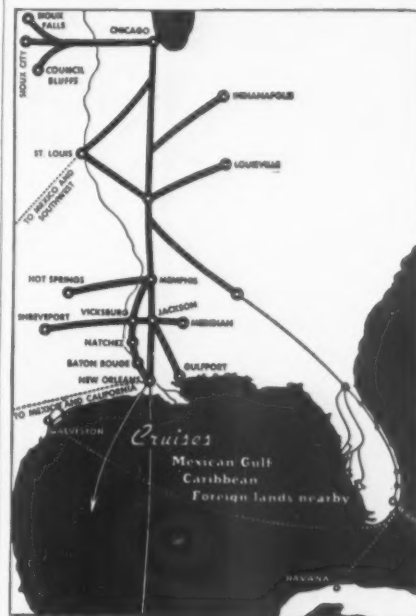
Asks J. P. WOMACK, Hon. Rotarian
Educator
Jonesboro, Arkansas

When I read Walter B. Pitkin's *Get Acquainted!* in the February ROTARIAN, I was reminded of a recent talk by a veteran Rotarian on the subject of fellowship. He discussed fellowship as if it were simply the exchange of kindly greetings. He suggested exchange of pleasantries, polite inquiries after one another's business or profession, sending messages or even flowers in case of sickness, and so on. But I felt that fellowship is all this and more.

As he was speaking, I found myself wondering how many of the 50-odd men seated around the table would I seek out if I felt the need of a heart-to-heart talk with some man, some understanding friend. To how many of them could I open my heart, confident that my ap-

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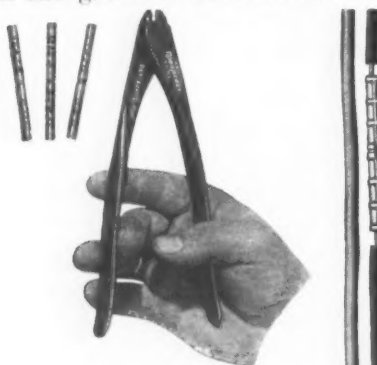
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proach would be appreciated? Some were former students, some former members of the school board, some members of my church, some merchants with whom I have done business, some professional men whose services I have used. Yet I wondered if I really know any of them.

Then came a more sobering thought. How many of these men would come to me if they wanted to talk with an understanding friend?

I am unable to answer either of these questions. I feel sure these men could enter into real, satisfying fellowship with kindred spirits. Deep within me I feel I have something these men would like to share if they really knew me.

Without this deeper understanding of one another, I doubt whether any of us will ever realize to the full the opportunities Rotary offers in the way of fellowship.

'Closing Song Always Welcome'

Says WM. A. DUNCAN, *Rotarian*
Surgeon

Russellville, Kentucky

As a Rotary Club song leader, I am naturally interested in songs which can be fitted into Rotary programs—especially in those Clubs that like to sing. It is disappointing to me to find a Rotary Club which has abolished singing or relegated it to a back seat by limiting musical efforts to perhaps one verse of *America* or a salute to the flag. I've found that singing goes a long way toward developing the get-acquainted spirit which Walter B. Pitkin speaks of in his article in the February *ROTARIAN*.

However, lots of Clubs like to sing and do sing and they are constantly looking for songs they can use to vary their programs. A good opening song and a good closing song are always welcome, especially closing songs. The number of these in *Songs for the Rotary Club* are, as you know, limited to about two—perhaps three—and only one of these is listed as a parting song (to the tune of *A Perfect Day*). No. 16 in the song-book, *All Hail to Rotary*, and sung to the tune of *Anchor's Aweigh*, refers to "until we meet once more" and might be used as a parting song. But the words don't indicate it was intended to be used for closing a meeting. As *Anchor's Aweigh* has such a fine swing, and is so generally known, I feel the air would make for an excellent musical closing effort, and so I have taken the liberty of writing a few words which definitely can be headed *Parting Song* and which fit the closing ceremony.

Here are the words to be sung to the tune of *Anchor's Aweigh*:

Now Rot'ry's day of cheer
Comes to an end;
Once more we say good-by
And back to work our ways we wend.
Here, take my hand, good friend,
Peace go with thee—
Good fortune guide your steps
Until we meet again in Rotary!

Prefers Cartoons to 'Comics'

A. G. BAKER, *Rotarian*
Publisher

Springfield, Massachusetts

I have just had read to me the delightful articles about comics [debate-of-the-

month, March *ROTARIAN*]. My own interest is in cartoons rather than funnies, for, sad to relate, few of the funnies today are really funny in any sense of the word. But in a cartoon one can always find a real joy if he looks for a good artist.

You will remember that the influence of the cartoon has been, on the whole, on the side of righteousness. Think of Thomas Nast and what he did for defeat-



WAITING for the Storm to Blow Over, one of Nast's most famous anti-Tammany cartoons.

ing Boss Tweed with his tremendous diamond. The Tweed Ring ran New York for some time, but not after Thomas Nast in *Harper's Weekly* and the *New York Times* got after it. They showed their influence also in the Grant campaign when Grant so overwhelmingly beat Horace Greeley. Greeley could never get over the fact that Nast depicted him in his long ulster coat turning the hand organ which was the *New York Tribune* and labelled "This is not an organ." But the worst of that cartoon was that Gratz Brown, Greeley's running mate, was the monkey attending the organ. Sometimes Brown would be merely a label on Greeley's coat.

What came before the Yellow Kid I don't remember, but soon after that we began to see the modern comic strips. For a while they were really comic and I have laughed a great deal over "Toonerville Trolley" and more over Briggs' "Reg'lar Fellers." Then think, too, of the good effect that must come from seeing such a lovely girl as Tillie the Toiler always coming out on top. . . .

'Welfare Worker's Day' Incredible

Says HOWARD KEELER, *Rotarian*
Community-Chest Executive

Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Like many others, I am behind in my reading and only tonight I picked up my December issue of *THE ROTARIAN*. I stopped when I [Continued on page 54]

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Number 4

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DONALD CULROSS Peattie (above) has given Old Mother Nature some of her finest publicity in 16 books (his most recent, *Flowering Earth*, was condensed in *Reader's Digest* for March). He's a Harvard graduate and a former Government botanist, but to his readers he is a synthesis of poet, philosopher, and scientist. His isn't the only



Silva

typewriter that shatters the morning stillness of his home in California's Sierras. LOUISE REDFIELD (MRS.) PEATTIE is a novelist. Sometimes they collaborate on books, but all times on the rearing of three young sons...

FELIPE SILVA represents many international corporations as counsel in Cienfuegos, Cuba. Rotarywise, he is a Past Club President, Past District Governor, and Past International Director... ELEANOR ROOSEVELT's career as a writer, lecturer, and leader in humanitarian efforts has been so often and ably chronicled as to need no repetition here. As wife of the President of the United States she is "The First Lady of the Land."... As Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, J. EDGAR HOOVER knows the moral and cash costs of crime. Thus he never misses an opportunity to encourage the vitally important work of crime prevention.

Hoover



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THE Rotarian MAGAZINE

Leland D. Case

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DRAWING BY M. J. GALLAGHER

The Winds

By Bert Cooksley

Wherever the world winds hurry,
 By camp or cabin door,
 The words swing out
 Like a far-off shout:
 "Go down to the sea once more,
 Go down to the gales
 That strip the sails—
 And meet with the sea once more!"

Wherever the world winds carry,
 To farm or hill or fen,
 The words sweep by
 Like a far-off cry:

"Go down to the sea again,
 Go down where the spars
 Sweep up the stars
 And meet with the sea again!"

They follow me over the high roads
 And into the towns of men,
 Till I turn and know
 That I've got to go
 To the world of the ships again,
 To the world of gulls,
 Of squalls and lulls—
 And the land of my heart again!

Courage Is Contagious

By William F. McDermott

Journalist and Clergyman

This superlative human quality dispels fear, drives out cynicism, and recaptures man's will to achieve.

I AM convinced that courage is the most contagious human quality in all the world. Heroism may thrill and cleverness intrigue, but courage stirs to action. It knows not weariness nor defeat; builds not on another's weakness but in its own strength.

As a newspaper reporter, I have seen countless cases where courage was so contagious that it swept everything before it.

I know a prosecutor who defied gangdom and walked into a group conspiring to assassinate him. The leader of the gang immediately gave orders no one should harm him. His daring stirred his city to a thorough cleanup.

Courage in citizenship, so desperately needed today, is not so dramatically possible for everyone. Yet the opportunity is nonetheless real. And one heroic citizen, or a small handful, can change an entire community or city from deadly inertness to honest public service.

The contagion of courage is evidenced nowhere today more than in the field of science. What a tragedy to see great nations banish their Einsteins, but what an inspiration to see these majestic characters accept ostracism rather than deny their convictions or permit their abilities to be exploited!

I caught a glimpse of this heroic spirit of science one glorious starlit Winter's night in Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, on the shores of Lake Geneva. The temperature was ten degrees below zero.

Into the vast revolving gallery housing the main telescope trooped a shift of shivering young astronomers. They gathered about the immense instrument which pointed like a huge cannon at the twinkling firmament.

"Are these men going to make observations here tonight?" I

asked of old Dr. Edwin B. Frost, who, though blind, headed the institution before his death.

"Certainly," he smiled. "They'll stay here all night long."

"But where's the heat? It's cold here."

"We can't have it. Heat waves would distort the vision. So our men work without it. Suffering goes with progress."

Courage is contagious among scientists as they brave innumerable hazards to find facts. It is the spiritual side of the search for knowledge. In the search for truth, as Dr. Arthur H. Compton, eminent physicist, so aptly puts it, one gains the courage to apply the truth. And the contagion of courage spreads from one seeker after truth to another until it becomes the tradition of all.

Courage that inspires can be found among the high and the lowly, the famous, the obscure.

I know of an old couple who refused to go on "relief." "We'll find a way out," they said. They managed to keep body and soul together—and at least 20 other people, resigned to becoming public wards, were heartened to make one more effort to sustain themselves. And they succeeded.

A businessman lost his only child in a railway accident. He courageously set out to help others in the name of his son—and today crippled children throughout the world are being helped as never before in history because the contagion of Rotarian "Daddy" Allen's fortitude spread abroad.

In the Yangtze Valley in China the name of an American physician has been revered for a generation—he set out alone to battle a yellow-fever epidemic, and inspired 10 million people not to re-

sign in the face of death, but to battle it.

Courage registers more deeply than fear. Fear may strike more quickly, but courage shames the coward into believing and achieving, and draws the wavering man like a magnet. Fear in one man may be felt by another, weakening both. But courage in one begets courage in another, building each individual to meet his problems squarely, realistically.

I talked recently to a woman who has spent 50 years helping the poorest of the poor in India. She was going back to her post to spend the rest of her life.

"Why?" I asked.

"They need me," she said. Hardship can't deter courage like that.

Several years ago two young missionaries were murdered by bandits in a distant land. Fifty young men and women of the school from which they were graduated immediately volunteered to take their places.

My home community of 70,000 people for years had its pulse quickened by the courage of the mother of Patricia Maguire, the girl who was stricken with sleeping sickness for six years and never awakened. Day and night, year on end, she cared for the girl, at the same time nursing her paralyzed mother and doing the work in the household for four others.

Courage is the superlative quality that makes the world stand at attention. And it is contagious today, particularly among our youth, driving out cynicism and defeatism, and bringing back ideals and the will to achieve.

If you would know life to the fullest, let courage be your watchword. Others will catch the spirit and follow you as their leader.

Our Guest Editorial of the Month

Eleanor Roosevelt on:

Helping Them to Help Themselves



Photo: Acme

ABOUT self-help coöperatives in America which "like WPA," declares Mrs. Roosevelt, are "something to tide us over. . . ." Among advantages she lists the retention of skills by unhired workmen to keep them fit when jobs are offered. Every reader may not concur, yet all will agree on the existence of the basic world-wide economic problem and the importance of understanding efforts for alleviation of the resultant suffering.

people that is just a name and means very little, but to some people it means the preservation of self-respect, the development of a new skill or the practice of an old one, and a chance to start out again with a background of security.

The first self-help coöperative that I remember hearing much about was the one established in Richmond, Virginia. The principle of the self-help coöperative is that anyone, old or young, if he has need to do so, may come in and work, and that his work hours will be exchanged for scrip which can, in turn, be exchanged for commodities and services performed by others, also members of the coöperative. In 1938 in the Richmond Citizens' Service Exchange, 211,300 hours were worked by the members. For this work, scrip was issued to the workers and they exchanged it for food, clothing, shoes, bedding, and fuel wood.

In some places even shelter may be provided in this way, and frequently beauty-parlor work and barbering are done. In order to do this, all these activities must be carried on in the exchange, which means, for instance, that if you have a man who is capable of

being a baker, you must give him a bake oven and the material for making bread. So the community must be conscious enough of the need to furnish the bake oven and the materials for bread. The baker, in return for his hours of labor, may want to buy a suit. Some other person who gets his bread in the exchange will have spent his hours of labor in repairing, cleaning, and pressing a suit which somebody in the community has not needed and has therefore turned in to the self-help coöperative to be renovated for someone who does need it. You see you cannot start a self-help coöperative with nothing.

The more things the people who come in are able to do, the more things you have to get from the community in order to enable them to go to work. For example, if you have good laundry workers, somebody has to donate laundry machinery; if you have people who know how to make and upholster furniture, somebody has to donate the necessary machinery. But in the end these people who work in the exchange do not suf-

SOME of us who have been going around America are impressed with the fact that one type of organization might possibly be a real help in carrying people through hard times without needing so much Government assistance. It requires, however, a consciousness on the part of the whole community that there are difficulties to be solved and a willingness to set its shoulders to the wheel and help to solve them. The particular activity I have in mind is the self-help coöperative. To many



THESE PHOTOGRAPHS were taken at the self-help cooperative in Washington, D.C., but are typical of all

such projects. Men and women do the work for which they are fitted—whether it be chopping

wood, barbering, or baking bread. Many of the women are kept busy sewing, making or repairing clothes.



IN EXCHANGE for work done, they are given scrip with which they can buy the result of somebody else's

labor, as shown below. Clothing is always in demand. The theory of self-help cooperatives

is that participants keep up their morale and don't lose their skills as they might if on regular relief.





Photo: Acme

fer from the stigma of being unemployed and on relief.

Of course, on the Works Projects Administration (WPA) there should be no sense of stigma, because one gives work in return for what he gets, but I am sorry to say that in many places I have found deep resentment at the attitude of those who interview WPA workers. On the other side of the picture, there is a resentment on the part of many people toward the WPA worker which prevents him from getting a job on the outside, which he could frequently fill and would give a great deal to obtain.

IN THE self-help coöperative these feelings are not present. What is furnished by the community is usually material which would otherwise be wasted, and, except in the case of money granted by the Government or by some other source to pay for trained supervision or for certain definite expenses which cannot be eliminated, there is very little direct tax in the way of cash taken from the taxpayer.

The Richmond Citizens' Service Exchange served as a model for the establishment in Washington, D. C., of a self-help exchange, though it has developed differently to fit the needs of a different community. In 1939 this exchange gave work to between 600 and 680 people a month. In 1939, 422,554 hours of work were provided. It is interesting to see the ways in which those workers spent the scrip earned: 181,524 pieces were spent for meals and bread; 103,553 pieces for clothing and such

ANOTHER type of self-help project is sponsored by Columbus, Ohio, Elks. It salvages discarded fruits and vegetables for poorer families and city charitable institutions.

household supplies as sheets, towels, and table linen; 27,354 for furniture and furniture repair; 15,884 for fuel; 13,023 for shoe repair; 10,547 for barbering and beauty-shop services.

In that list of scrip spent, which represents hours of labor, is the tale of the possibility of getting a new job. If you can get something to eat, even if it is not entirely adequate; if you can get new clothes and have your shoes repaired, and go to a barber or a hairdresser, you can start again on the job-hunting business in the frame of mind which gets a job.

Self-help, like WPA, is something to tide us over until the nations of this world solve their economic problems and recognize the fact that no civilization can possibly survive which does not furnish every individual who wishes to work a job at wages on which he can live decently.

I grew up in an era when I remember hearing many people say with some contempt that this or that individual felt the world owed him a living. The idea was that the individual in question was unwilling to work and that, therefore, society had no obligations toward him. I am inclined to agree with the idea, but we are up against a different problem now.

Most of the people who are out of work are ready and willing to work. You and I can pick out, of course, individuals who like to live on other people's labor and who perhaps have to be forced to work. The great majority of people who are not ill or too old are ready and anxious to work, however, and in this curiously complicated civilization which we have created through the centuries, there is no work for them to do. We ought to change that old saying and say that a civilization and an economic system which does not recognize its responsibility to answer this question of how work at a living wage can be furnished every individual, should be held in as great contempt as we used to hold the individual who had the attitude that he could go through life effortlessly and expect the world to look after him.

The self-help coöperative has no use for anyone who is not willing to do a good day's work, but the coöperative has this advantage—every age is served alike. In different parts of the United States self-help has been a spontaneous response of workers to prolonged unemployment. Both in Richmond and in Washington, D. C., it was initiated by people who saw that it might solve certain difficulties and wished to make a demonstration of what could be done; so that in these two instances it has not sprung up so clearly from the people themselves. I have seen it, however, with curious vitality, spring up in places where you would expect to find utter discouragement and loss of all initiative. Such things as this have happened: unemployed workers have borrowed idle tractors and asked near-by farmers if they would take their labor for unsold potatoes. It is just going back to the early days of America and using mother wit and neighborliness to keep alive.

During the last seven years, for the first time, these sporadic efforts of idle workers have been systematized and certain precise economic aims and definite techniques of operation have been worked out, and in certain of these the Government has supplied



funds with which to buy necessary tools.

Self-help coöperatives should be looked upon as a protection for industrial workers who are subject to the present extremes which require in many industries at times a maximum of employment and at other times throwing great numbers of people back on their own resources. In another field, the Farm Security Administration, an effort has been made to help the small farmer provide himself with a broad base of real income by expanding his productive activities so as to supplement his cash income in good years and in bad years to make him more self-sustaining.

THE LAST Government grants to these self-help coöperatives were made in 1936, and 125 exchanges are still in existence and going strong. The essential activities are always the production of food, the cutting of fuel wood, and the making of clothing, but many other things have been done in different parts of the country, such as dairying, poultry raising, fishing, plumbing, carpentry, baking, operating cafeterias and beauty shops, and repairing automobiles, radios, and shoes.

The Barter Theater in Abingdon, Virginia, was based on much

the same barter idea which furnished the springboard for nearly all self-help coöperatives, and I have never forgotten a delightful story I heard told at a luncheon a year ago by Robert Porterfield. He told of looking out of the window and seeing a man and his wife and a cow standing outside the theater. Shortly the man came in and inquired how much milk would be needed for a ticket to the show. He was told and went out and brought the milk in. Mr. Porterfield asked if the farmer's wife was not to be allowed to attend also, and he answered: "Sure, but I ain't doing her milking for her."

So you see, everybody must do his own work, but the coöperative spirit which underlies the whole movement is valuable education for a democracy. Every day you work you realize that you cannot work for yourself alone, but all the other workers must be producing too in order that you may barter for what you wish and need. The more you help the others, the more you really gain yourself. Good doctrine to inculcate in the citizens of a great democracy!

It seems foolish to have to repeat that the coöperative does not compete with factory production, but it is necessary to say so over and over again apparently. In-

dustry has at times been fearful lest these self-help groups might become a menace, but, after all, they need these workers at times and they need workers who have skills and who are accustomed to work with good equipment.

IN A WAY, the running of a self-help exchange is insurance for industry that its workers will not come back rusty and have to be reeducated in their work when they are needed. What they produce in the exchange is for consumption among themselves. With no income they could not buy from the outside. If they were not working in the exchange, they would be a complete charge upon the community. This would not perhaps be serious if it meant that you could take care of them through relief in the cheapest way possible for a short time and that then they would return at the call of industry to their usual jobs, but that is not what happens as a rule. If they are idle, they are underfed, their families lack food, a decent home, and a chance for recreation, and so disintegration begins. A young criminal may develop in a family which has never had that kind of a blot before; some of the children may develop tuberculosis. When a worker is called back, his background, his own condition, unfits him to be of any value.

This is the thing which too few people think about when they count the cost of giving men and women work in self-help exchanges or even on WPA or any place which is not the usual form of employment in either urban or rural localities.

I do not see how it is possible to study the results of the self-help exchanges without being anxious to see this work supported and extended. True, there have been some failures, frequently because of lack of leadership or lack of knowledge on the part of the community or group working out their particular community problem. We need to give more study and thought to helping people to help themselves, and that is why I hope that communities all over the United States will take an interest in self-help coöperatives.

THESE happy lads are peeling potatoes supplied to a Columbus orphanage. Fred Hertel began this "food coöperative" back in 1933.



Photo: Acme



Employers, Employees —and the Public

That was the discussion theme for the Town Meeting of the Air February 22, commemorating Rotary Observance Week, which was heard by a world-wide audience estimated to exceed 8 million.

ADAPTING the old New England "meetinghouse" idea, "America's Town Meeting of the Air" has since 1935 been airing public questions impartially. So has THE ROTARIAN in its debates-of-the-month—since 1932. And this report of the February 22nd Town Meeting takes the place of the usual monthly symposium.

Usually the Town Meetings are held in New York, but when the Chicago Rotary Club invited Moderator George V. Denny, Jr., to broadcast from Chicago during Rotary Observance Week,

he accepted. The great Civic Opera Building was taken over. More than 3,000 people—including the town crier in costume—were there to hear and to see.

In addition to the usual listeners—there were many scores of Rotary groups. Estimates of the total radio audience for this Meeting run in the millions—certainly more than five, perhaps eight or nine, maybe ten!

Only the gist of the discussion is given here. Full reports are, of course, available from Town Hall, New York.



BEFORE THE BROADCAST—Speakers Nunn and Keating get acquainted at a luncheon for "the talent." The chat hinges on "Rotary's amazing growth."



SPEAKER "AL" ROTH pares his script to the ten-minute maximum—while George Treadwell, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Chicago, sits by with counsel.



THE MAN who makes the show go, Moderator George V. Denny, Jr., gives his scripts a final checking before stepping out to the platform microphones.

SIXTY workingmen who like to sing, the Chicago Swedish Glee Club, fill the opera house with lilting harmonics during the hour program preceding the broadcast. Note the Town Meeting banner in the background bespeaking tolerance, reason, justice. The essence of the Town Meeting idea is free discussion of problems under conditions of fair play.

"**LET'S WARM UP** for the broadcast discussion with some questions now," invites Chicago Rotarian Alfred P. Haake, an economist and association executive, as he opens a forum period during preliminaries. Soon someone is on his feet—then half a dozen want the floor. Questions and answers and parried points rain. The "warm up" is successful.

HEAD HOST Herbert J. Taylor, President of the Rotary Club of Chicago, welcomes the audience to Town Meeting's first appearance in Chicago. Before him in the cavernous auditorium is a cross section of the American populace—employers, laborers, and consumers, and professors and students of every shade of political and religious doctrine.



Civic Oper
More than
the town
here to hear

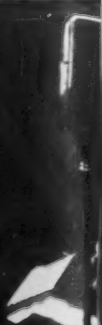
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1st

**SPEAKER on the broad-
cast program was Henry
L. Nunn, the president of
the Nunn-Bush Shoe
Company, Milwaukee . . .**

*Presenting him, Moderator Denny
noted that five years ago he had
introduced in his plant a "52 pay-
check plan" which has "justly won
approbation of workers." Mr. Nunn
responded in part:*

We cannot change human nature;
but it is not too difficult to change
the system under which men
work. . . . We must devise a plan
that will retain all the elements
of a free enterprise, and work to-
gether. . . .

To me it seems that some men
who manage industry have ac-
quired a mistaken idea that the
only responsibility they have is to-
ward capital, that labor is to be
purchased like any other com-
modity at so much per hour or so
much per piece, according to the
market price. . . . Labor makes the
same mistake. Labor says to man-
agement, "We hope you can make
a profit in your business, but, after
all, that is no concern of ours. What
we demand is an increased
wage rate. It is up to you to make
a profit." . . . So labor plunges it-
self into grief through agitation
for increasing wage rates—which
can only raise the selling prices
and reduce the salability of goods
labor produces. . . .

Let management and labor
agree, not on an arbitrary hourly
rate which ties the employer's

hands, preventing him from pric-
ing products according to the law
of supply and demand, but on
labor's proper share of each dollar
of business that is done. . . . The
consumer, not the employer, sup-
plies the dollar. Whether wage
rates are high or low, whether
times are good or bad, labor can
safely have only its fair percent-
age of that dollar. Labor is ex-
ploited if it does not get it; capital
is dissipated if labor succeeds in
getting more.

Let's see what happens when
labor works, not for an hourly
rate, but for an agreed percentage
of production, based either on
gross dollars or added values. Both
labor and management then see
that the real problem is to make
the product good enough and price
it low enough so consumers will
freely buy. Both become equally
interested in quality of goods, ef-
ficiency of operation, the installa-
tion of laborsaving machinery,
and the elimination of wasteful
effort. Industry now ceases to be
an unsound partnership. . . .

Rotary is right: "He profits
most who serves best." Industry
does not owe the able-bodied man
an arbitrary wage for his hour or
his day. It owes him only his fair
share of what the consumer is able
or willing to pay for what he pro-
duces. But management can
budget labor's fair share of the
consumer's dollar so as to provide
greater regularity of income. With
wages on a percentage basis, con-
tinuous income and greater secur-
ity of job become a possibility. . . .

The use of violence and arbi-
trary force is such a futile thing,
and it makes no difference whether
it is used by the leaders of capital
or the leaders of labor. . . . Exer-
cise of arbitrary action is poor
business on either side.

Men today want and expect to
have some say about the condi-
tions under which they work.
They want to have just as much
to say about their compensation
and working conditions as the
spokesmen of capital. I believe
that is something to which they
are entitled. So let us pay labor
not an arbitrary wage rate, but an
agreed percentage of the consum-
er's dollar. This should help both
capital and labor to appreciate the
economic limitations beyond
which neither can safely go. . . .

2nd

**SPEAKER was Edward
Keating, of Washington,
the editor of "Labor," of-
ficial organ for 15 rail-
road labor organizations.**

*He was introduced as a former
newspaperman, a trade unionist,
and a former Congressman from
Colorado. He, pictured below, said:*

I am convinced we cannot
achieve industrial peace and per-
manent prosperity in the United
States unless we frankly recognize
certain facts.

Fact No. 1: God has been good
to us. He has bestowed on us the
richest heritage that has come to
any people. We appear to have a
genius for mass production, but
we have forgotten that mass pro-
duction cannot be sustained with-
out mass consumption. Do you
know that according to the latest
official reports, 4 million Ameri-
can families in 1936 had an aver-
age income of \$412 a year? . . .

Fact No. 2: Without the farmer,
we would all perish. That being
true, the least we can do for the
farmer is to arrange matters so he
will own the soil he tills and, after
he has tilled it, receive for his
products the cost of production,
plus a reasonable profit. That will
enable him to live according to
a decent American standard, and
to send his children to school, in-
stead of forcing them to glutted
labor markets in our great cities.

Fact No. 3: The income of the
worker, in town or city, must also
be greatly increased so that he,
like his brother on the farm, may
have much more of the good things



of life and so his wife may remain in the home to look after the children instead of hurrying away in the early hours of the morning to work in some office or factory.

Hours of labor must be reduced to the point where we may truthfully say that no American able and willing to work is denied the right to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. In order to bring this about, we must have genuine collective bargaining and employers must recognize that workers of all classes have the right to join the union of their choice. . . . How absurd it is to suggest that in any of our industries a worker may successfully bargain for himself! It's like pitting one lonely Lilliputian against a gigantic Gulliver. . . .

Fact No. 4: Business also has its rights and they must be freely recognized by agriculture and labor. Business is entitled to a proper return on capital invested and even to a generous reward for its managerial skill. When labor enters into a contract with an employer, the employer has a right to insist that the contract be carried out, even if at the moment it seems unfair to labor.

That is the position of the American labor movement. To emphasize that point, may I refer very briefly to the 21 standard railroad labor organizations. . . . Today, after ten years of the worst depression in the history of mankind, they are in a stronger position, from every point of view, than ever before. They have more than a million members. . . . Every railroad in the United States and in Canada has entered into contractual relations with some or all of these unions. Not one of these unions has ever broken a contract with an employer . . . and during 1938 and 1939, the last two years, there was not a single strike or an hour's interruption of service resulting from a labor dispute on the railroads of the United States. . . . There is no reason why every industry in the land should not be organized on the same basis. . . .

Business, agriculture, and labor must come to the council table, not as foes . . . but as friends, eager to solve a great problem in the only way great problems are ever permanently solved—by assuring evenhanded justice to all.



3rd

SPEAKER was Almon E. Roth, the president of the San Francisco Employers' Council, an advisor on employer-employee relations.

Mr. Roth, a former President of Rotary International, was for many years comptroller and business manager of Stanford University. Excerpts from his radio remarks:

Recently . . . Mr. John Q. Public has learned that the Wagner Act is no panacea; that strikes occur from causes other than refusal to recognize the right of collective bargaining; that the express purpose of the Wagner Act has been largely vitiated by jurisdictional conflicts between factions of labor which the National Labor Relations Board has no power to control and apparently feels are "too hot to handle." The public has also learned that the unrestricted exercise of the employee's and the employer's right to strikes and lockouts often do great injury to innocent third parties. . . .

The public still wants labor to enjoy good wages and decent hours, but it also wants these wages and hours to be kept within limits which will protect the consumer against excessive costs of production, and which will permit industry and agriculture to survive. Above all, the public is now demanding relief from the enormous losses involved in the frequent strikes which have plagued this country . . .

The lowest estimate of the losses involved in the 98-day Pacific Coast maritime strike of 1936 was 300 million dollars. By way of comparison, the total combined cost of three of the world's greatest and most useful engineering projects, the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge, and the Hoover Dam on

the Colorado River, was only 276 million dollars. . . .

The losses in the recent Chrysler strike have been estimated at 50 million dollars, or four times as much as the total 1939 expenditures of the American Red Cross. . . . Unfortunately, collective bargaining, which is the pattern for employment relations in all democracies of the world, is inherently a pressure process. It is inevitable, therefore, that there will always be sharp differences of opinion and conflicts of interest. . . .

More than 50 percent of the strikes which occurred in this country during the past two years resulted from the refusal of employers to bargain collectively . . . who have not complied with the fundamental requirements of the Wagner Act. Even though this Act requires amendments, and I believe it does, the public expects compliance by employers in the meantime.

The public has also the right to insist that both employers and employees refrain from violence and physical intimidation. . . . In order to prevent hasty and ill-advised action by either employers or employees, the public should encourage and demand the use of conciliation and mediation. . . . A compulsory waiting period following notice of intention to strike or lockout, similar to that recently enacted by statute in the progressive State of Minnesota, would in many cases protect the public interest without curtailment of any legitimate rights of either employer or employee.

The use of picket lines and secondary boycotts against innocent members of the public . . . should also be outlawed. . . . The public also has the right to be protected against increased costs which result from restrictions on output, such as, for instance, limitation upon the number of bricks which a man may lay in one day. Collusive agreements between employers and employees which require the use of specified materials or otherwise restrain free competition are likewise against the public interest. Finally, the public has the right to demand that the same standards of common honesty which we expect in other transactions shall be applied to collective bargaining. . . .



"We are ready for the questions," announced Moderator Denny (above) as Mr. Roth finished—and the fun began. Questions from the audience put speakers on their toes. A typical bit of the colloquy:

Moderator: Well, Mr. Nunn, here is a question from Mr. A. H. Prager, of Oradella, New Jersey, who has wired in and asked: "Has the National Labor Relations Board helped to bring about better relations between employers and employees?"

Mr. Nunn: I don't think so. I am heartily in sympathy with the objective of Congress in seeing that workers have the right to collective action. Of course, they should have the right to collective action. They are nothing better than slaves if they don't have. But I don't like the idea of putting such an instrument of force in the hands of one side. . . .

Man: Mr. Keating, how may certain restrictive practices of unions be avoided?

Mr. Keating: Well, that is a pretty broad question. I don't know what the gentleman is referring to. The best way to bring about an arrangement of that kind is by negotiation between the union and the employer. In nine cases out of ten, surely these so-

called restrictions were placed there by collective bargaining between the employer and the employee, and, presumably, have been satisfactory to both sides.

Man: Mr. Roth, don't you believe eventually, through legislation, we will naturally eliminate the company unions, or will that come about automatically?

Mr. Roth: I doubt whether we will, because the trend seems to be toward the company union. No matter what one's opinion of the company union may be, the facts are that that is the trend.

Man: Mr. Keating, with the union of railroad employees so well established, what, if any, contribution has this made to the financial condition of the railroads?

Mr. Keating: You needn't worry about the financial condition of the railroads. I don't know of any subject before the American people which has been more distorted by propaganda than the financial condition of the railroads. (Cries of "No!") You asked me to express an opinion on what happens to be my business. I am paid to keep in touch with such matters, and I assure you that if you come down to my office, I will demonstrate the truth of what I say, that the railroad industry during this depression has been as prosperous as any other industry in the land—any other big industry. . . .

Moderator: Our time is almost up, and although there are a great many people on their feet, we will have to turn this subject over to our discussion groups. After all, this is your problem, and you, the American people, must make up your minds how it is going to be resolved. Discuss it in your groups and with your friends, and, if you feel disposed, write us. . . .



QUERISTS keep the audience popping, some in the third balcony signalling the moderator with handkerchiefs. Many preferred to read their questions.



FOR ALL ITS diverse views, the crowd was good-natured, and, concurring with a Town Meeting tradition, expressed disapproval with No!, not Booo!



All photographs by staff photographers



Criminals Are Home Grown

By J. Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice

When the dinner table and the woodshed fail to teach decency, the cycle which lands boys in jail often begins—unless society succeeds as a substitute parent.

A DISCOURAGING FACT is that the crime problem is for the most part a youth problem. Throughout the past year the largest number of individuals arrested by ages fell in the 19-year old group, while those 18 years old were second. One out of every five persons arrested was under 21 years of age.

To make progress in preventing crime in the United States, the criminal habit in boys must be prevented. To do this, however, requires incessant effort, not merely by the police, but by all law-abiding citizens. Criminals are made, not born, and far too many young boys acquire the habit of scoffing at law and order.

It is difficult to read of youthful offenders in the daily press and not ask the questions: "Where was the failure? Whose was the fault? Why is that boy in the penitentiary today instead of working somewhere, caring for himself, getting ready to raise a decent family?" A daily contact over the past 15 years with literally hundreds of cases I think supplies the answer.

Criminals are home grown. So are law-abiding, honorable citizens. Character, good or bad, gets its original "set" at the dinner table, in front of the living-room fire, in the basement workshop or playroom, even perhaps in the woodshed—wherever parents and their children meet, live with one another, react on one another. Very few parents consciously and wilfully instill criminal ideals in their youngsters. Criminal tendencies and habits are mostly picked up outside of the home, perhaps on the street—because of a lack of proper teaching in the home; but boys seek the street and the outside, and become receptive to the criminal ideas and ideals of tough pals or gangs, usu-



ally for just one reason: somehow, whether because of indifference, ignorance, laziness, or stupidity, the home and parents have failed.

Regret it though we do, homes do fail too often. Many parents fail to instill firmly in their children those principles which lead to the development of good character. Consider: 19 percent of the crime in the United States is committed by youngsters not yet old enough to vote, often by kids of high-school age who should still be under the active management and responsibility of the home; 55 percent of the crime is committed by criminals under 30. We who are engaged in enforcement of law find these law-defying youngsters, often little more than babes in arms, stealing most of the automobiles, committing 12 percent of the murders, perpetrating tens of thousands of burglaries, larcenies, and crimes of more hideous nature.

If homes fail as training schools for law-abiding citizenship, what

recourse does society then have?

There is no real substitute for a good home. Nothing on earth can wholly take its place. But society does necessarily have alternative training methods which can sometimes be very useful. And these, I say to you, in these disturbed, restless, and troubled times, when we are all so much on the move, and human foundations have little chance to grow old, and standards of conduct have little



chance to crystallize into old established customs—these alternatives, I say, we must now call upon and perfect and utilize as we have never used them before.

Most boys do not want to grow up to be criminals. The will is toward the good. But human beings, like trees, in old age take the curves that were given them when young. Given a fighting chance, most boys will grow straight and become decent men, and I say we must increasingly

spend ourselves to see that they get such a chance. As good a chance as possible, for as many of them as possible.

I am thinking specifically now of the service opportunities in this field for organizations like Rotary — opportunities through local clubs and individuals to do for some boys what some parents have failed to do for them. Never doubt that much can be done. And never doubt that it's seriously necessary to do something. The fight against crime is nothing short of war. What must we do?

First, I think, we must understand the problem. Parents and leaders of youth must have a *sure* feeling for what alienates, antagonizes, and obscurely irritates boys, as well as for what disciplines and inspires them. Boys are natural hero worshipers. And if there is no hero in the home, one

into haphazard relationships outside, that the men are recruited whom we of the FBI later know, and conduct nation-wide hunts for, as kidnappers, murderers, forgers, thieves, rapists, and other public enemies.

Guidance is the second thing. Effective guidance. If the average age of criminals is ever to increase, it undoubtedly will be attributable in considerable part to the splendid work of the Boy Scouts of America and other youth-serving agencies in providing so many boys with proper surroundings and guidance.

It is here, I think, that the service clubs can play a particularly important rôle when homes fail. The clubs can support and promote any number of group activities which enable boys to absorb right ideas rather than wrong; and if men who understand boys will give *themselves* in these activities, they can provide that personal guidance and inspiration which are so much needed by boys.

Here I want to say something which I hope no one will misconstrue. The understanding and

I have known multimillionaires who were total failures in it.

Note this, too: the *ability* to help boys is not always possessed by those who *wish* to help them. This ability is almost intuitive with those who do possess it, grounded deeply in knowledge, sympathy, a lifetime of human understanding. Yet it can be acquired through understanding. No parent in this regard ever need be a failure.

But do not doubt your possession of the ability to work with, to guide, and to inspire boys yourself until you have tried honestly, earnestly, and repeatedly to exercise it. Then if you decide past any doubt that you do lack possession of it, you can still play the rôle of rooter and side-line supporter. There is no finer use for money than to support activities which train boys to become law-abiding, decent citizens.

In the Federal Bureau of Investigation we have made a consistent effort to "play up" the men who *catch* criminals, rather than the men who *are* criminals. To that end we have undertaken by every possible means to improve the standards of the personnel, to raise the qualifications for entrance into the work, to pay ample salaries to the men who can qualify as agents—to make criminal catching, in short, an enviable profession on a par with law, medicine, business. The same ef-



will surely be looked for elsewhere. If the one found is a miserable poor sort, the making of a criminal may begin at once.

Crime begins at home. Decency begins at home. The greatest of all recipes for crime prevention is understanding of boy nature by older people, especially parents. Understanding, plus effective guidance based on such understanding. It is chiefly from homes where misunderstanding or indifference occurs which drive boys



tact required for the successful guidance of boys are not given to everyone. Such guidance can be a fine art, and, like gold, it's where you find it. I have known individuals in obscure positions who were past masters in this art; and



fort is being extended in many police departments. The FBI National Police Academy, for example, is playing a part in this national movement by training a considerable number of executives and instructors of municipal, county, and State law-enforcement organizations. The training is intensive. The training period is 12 weeks, and the courses offered are similar to those provided for the special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

CRIME statistics, as I said before, indicate definitely that such organizations as CCC camps, the Y.M.C.A., C.Y.O., Boy and Girl Scout troops, boys' clubs of various kinds, and other organizations which direct and train young people and occupy them with constructive activities and do some of the things that some parents fail to do, have had their excellent effect. At one time the largest number of arrests actually fell in the 17-year-old group. That it has moved up to the 19-year-old group is some encouragement. Keep boys from becoming criminals when they are young, and we can keep most of them from ever becoming criminals.

Criminals are not a race apart. Most of them are ordinary normal human beings, at first. To be sure, there are some neurotics,

and some who are biologically or psychologically defective. But mostly they are the product of deep-laid social faults. They represent misdirected energy.

No public enemy ever won a place of prominence overnight in the headlines of the daily press. He is a graduate of the delinquent practices of the gangs and pals with whom he associates, or of the shortcomings of the home and community in which he lives. Small thefts can and often do begin merely as part of a boy's play life. And small thefts, unchecked and unpunished and unrestrained by inner disciplines, can lead to the most hideous of crimes. Boys are filled with energy and must do something: shall they steal, or shall they play baseball? Their instinct is to follow the leader they admire, do as he does. Good leadership can always outmaneuver criminal leadership. But it must know full well what it's about and the odds against it.

Aside from abstract aspects of good citizenship versus criminality, consider the financial side. The per capita cost of crime in the United States is approximately \$10 a month, \$120 a year. If the entire cost of crime could be eliminated, the saving would soon pay off the national debt. Give us freedom from crime for three years, and we could pay the entire

cost of America's part in the World War, with a big bonus besides!

In the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., repose the fingerprints of 14,000 men and women whom the Bureau regards as especially dangerous criminals, and the fingerprints of 4,750,000 other criminals. What a commentary on the failure of the family and the community to meet the crime problem!

The threat of criminality has to be fought on every front where it shows its ugly head. But it is too bad that we have to ruin so many lives that could be useful, simply because the right influences are not present at the right time. As parents, the problem rests at the threshold of the home. As taxpayers, it comes home to us. As possible victims of criminality, it comes home to us.

THERE are a few dizzily spectacular rôles to be played in the crime war, mostly by law-enforcement officers when they risk the bullets of vicious and mistaught hardened criminals. But there ought to be 30 million homes participating in this war. Every one of us should enlist, every one should do his bit.

The finest victories against crime can be won *before individuals become criminals.*

HOME, says the author, is where character gets its "set." If life beneath the family roof offers the child a model, allows him play,

and demands proper chores, he's safely on the road to good citizenship. If it doesn't, society, at a disadvantage, must try its hand.



Illustrations by George van Werveke



Photos: National Broadcasting Company

Music Master to Millions

By Doron K. Antrim

Started as an experiment by Walter Damrosch, radio music instruction now reaches millions of youngsters and adults.

EVERY Friday afternoon throughout the school year, in 60,000 schools, over 6 million American boys and girls take a music lesson—to which millions of adults all over the world listen in. Miles—often thousands of miles—away in a New York broadcasting studio, their music master sits at a piano. He has spent most of his 78 years doing just this—spreading the gospel of good music, teaching people how to listen to it and like it. His name—Walter Damrosch.

The Music Appreciation Hour* is the National Broadcasting Company's oldest program, now in its 12th season. To any school with a radio it brings a first-rate symphony orchestra, plus an occasional chorus and soloist—a musical treasure which even the most richly endowed private school could hardly afford to have for its own. In backwoods schools without radios the children listen by gathering around parked cars that are radio equipped.

Judged by tangible results, this hour has had a marked influence on the nation. It has disclosed an almost pathetic hunger for good music—among both children and adults. Probably more than any other factor but radio itself,

it has raised the general level of musical taste. It has stimulated the formation of symphony orchestras and other ensembles in school and out. It has encouraged unnumbered individuals, old and young, to develop an unsuspected musical talent.

Let us slip into the big New York studio from which the Hour is broadcast. On the stage the orchestra's musicians, grouped in semicircular tiers, are tuning up. In the center of the studio, some distance from the stage, sits Walter Damrosch at the piano, arranging sheets of music, occasionally glancing at the blackboard which lists the program. Close by are the raised conductor's stand and central microphone.

At a signal the studio goes suddenly silent. Then comes the announcement, a piano passage, and the voice most familiar in 60,000 American schools: "Good afternoon, my dear children." Class has begun.

It proceeds in a spirit of fun and adventure. Dr. Damrosch talks informally into a microphone with that ringing musical voice, that perfect clarity of diction, which might well be a model of natural speech for his young hearers, and indeed for all Americans. First he plays a theme on the piano,

then mounts the stand and shows how the composer has developed it orchestrally. Throughout the hour Damrosch moves tirelessly from piano to stand, from stand to piano again. Conducting with his back to the orchestra, he faces his audience and smiles. Everybody is amused as he leads the *Thunder and Lightning Polka* with his coat collar turned up. He speaks impromptu, never using a script. The fund of stories he tells, the dates, the incidents in the lives of composers, all are right on the tip of his tongue. There is a studio audience, of school children too.

The success of the Hour is largely due to the veteran music master's personality and his way with young people. Never solemn or pedantic, he speaks their language, let's his own joy in music infect them, makes them feel, as he does, that great music is not cold or aloof, but alive, friendly—something to make one laugh or cry, to paint pictures with, to evoke moods, to stimulate the imagination. "Listen, my young friends, to this lovely melody," he will say—and there is no mistaking his sincerity. Then having tasted its delights, he will add, as though to himself, "Ah, wasn't that lovely! The highest note was like watching a bird fly up and up

*Friday, 2-3 P.M., E.S.T.

into the blue of the sky, and you see it, see it, see it—and then it's gone." Or in suggesting the excitement in the *Ride of the Valkyries*, he'll exclaim, "Now we are about to go for a ride through the clouds. You'll hear the horses' galloping hoofbeats, their neighing, and the weird battle cries of the Valkyrie maidens." His talk is full of touches children like. After a piece dedicated to the king of beasts, he'll confess, "You wouldn't believe it, because I'm such a gentle person by nature, but *I* was one of the lions."

ALMOST before he knows it, the student, led by Dr. Damrosch's kindly hand, is able to tell how complicated music is put together. A three-part rondo, for instance, is likened to a double-decker sandwich; a tangled fugue comes clear as a group of separate melodies chasing each other, but never quite catching up.

The season's course is divided into four series. Graduated progressively, they can be taken in whole or in part. The first two, each occupying half an hour, are given one Friday, the last two the following Friday, thus alternating. A student starting Series A learns to recognize each voice of "my musical family," the orchestral instruments being treated as personalities. Next he finds out how composers depict Nature, animals, fairyland, joy, and sorrow. Structure and form are then taken up, and finally (Series D), the works and lives of great composers. Twenty-five hour-long programs are given from October to May, including 150 important works from Bach to present-day composers. In rural schools it is often the only music instruction given.

Adult listeners are just as attentive as the children. Many send for the material and do the work prescribed. From far and wide the letters come. A woman from South Africa wrote that she and several neighbors were music-appreciation students. Some former New Yorkers sent word from Germany that they had especially enjoyed a recent Beethoven program because they had heard it in Bonn, Beethoven's birthplace. A lumberjack in Northern Canada wrote that the camp was surprised one Friday by the arrival of a tribe

of Indians in full regalia, who wanted to hear the Hour over the camp radio, the only set within miles.

Early in his career Walter Damrosch had the idea that has dominated his life; great music belongs to all the people, not merely to a handful. The more people were exposed to music, he felt, the more would they enjoy it. At 23 he stepped into the breach caused by the sudden death of his father, Leopold Damrosch, and took command of the New York Symphony Orchestra and the New York Oratorio Society. When this occurred, over half a century ago, there were only three symphony orchestras in the United States, and scarcely one American in 1,000 had ever heard them. Into this musically virgin wilderness Damrosch blazed the trail, taking his opera company or his orchestra on long tours, playing Wagner in the Wild West, Mozart in mining camps. Often advance agents organized three-day festivals in which local choruses participated.

Though the audiences for his concerts grew steadily through the years, Walter Damrosch was not satisfied. He was haunted by the thought that the time to become acquainted with good music was in childhood. While others doubted that "heavy" music could be made to mean anything to youngsters, who couldn't be kept quiet long enough to listen to it, Damrosch believed he could win them if he told them stories, explained the music in terms they could understand. He decided to make the experiment.

It was a noisy rabble that gathered in sedate Carnegie Hall on December 30, 1891, to hear the first concert for children ever given in New York. The youngsters were accompanied by teachers and doting mothers. Dr. Damrosch, he confesses, was a bit nonplussed. Holding up his hand until he could be heard, he said: "Children, if you all talk at once, no one can understand what you say. But my musical family"—and he pointed to the orchestra—"can all talk together on their instruments and make the most beautiful music." The children subsided, and the first concert was off to a grand start. Thirty-five years of Damrosch children's con-

certs followed and other orchestras in America and Europe adopted the idea.

In 1926 Dr. Damrosch, deluded by mere arithmetic into thinking he was getting old, "retired" after 41 years of service with the New York Symphony. That very year he was asked to conduct a radio concert and "say a few words" before each number. He did. From the radio audience came a deluge of letters asking for more concerts "with explanations": the experiment had tapped America's longing to learn about music. A series of radio concerts for adults followed. Its success gave NBC the idea of a radio program of music for schools. To Dr. Damrosch here was an opportunity to repeat, for a whole continent, the success of his concerts for a fortunate handful of children in Carnegie Hall. At 66 he was on the threshold of a new and immensely exciting career.

Twelve years ago the Music Appreciation Hour was launched over a network of 26 stations. It reached a million and a half youngsters. Today, over 104 stations in the United States and Canada, it reaches three or four times as many.

THROUGH these Friday broadcasts people young and old began to discover their capacity to enjoy good music—and demand it. Before the World War we had only 17 symphony orchestras. Now we have 270, half of them organized since 1930. While only a handful are top-notch, they are all of symphonic size and play the symphonic repertory. In their memberships is a liberal supply of Damrosch graduates. Their enthusiastic supporters are critical and discriminating. Recently Frank Black, music director of NBC, told me that radio now makes up its programs on the assumption of the public's good taste in music.

Musically, America has grown up. In this democracy, music has passed from the hands of the few and become the heritage of the many. No small part of the credit for this great achievement must go to the man who, early in his career, dreamed that America might be musical and was faithful to his dream.

Eat, Drink, and Be Wary!

By C. J. Tidmarsh, M. D.

Rotary Club of Montreal, Quebec, Canada

DOCTORS could help you a lot more if we had better coöperation. As human beings, you are perversely and obstinately *human*! Not continuously, but only every now and then, apparently, do you regard your good health as your greatest good. Ordinarily you seem to take it entirely for granted, do things you shouldn't do, fail to do things you should do, and then when the old machine goes wrong somewhere, as it is bound to do, you rush into the shop (the doctor's office) and say something like this:

"Hey, Doc, fix me up, will you? And I'm in the deuce of a hurry, too!"

Now, this is a little treatise on how to keep well. Not that I expect it will do any good. You will read it (perhaps) and say, "That's dead right." You will resolve (perhaps) to do the things you should do, from now on. You will actually remember to do them (perhaps) for as much as half an hour. Then you will forget and slip back into the old ways. You are—well, confoundedly human!

The art of keeping fit is simply to tread warily and as far as possible to avoid getting sick. "Eat, drink, and *be wary*"—and thereby enjoy good health. Change "wary" to "merry" and interpret it as many do, and you know what the old saw says—"tomorrow ye die!"

The first thing, then, of which you ought to be wary does not concern your own health at all; it concerns the health of your family and friends. *Be wary of giving medical advice.*

Of course, you know a lot about medical matters. Everyone does. And, of course, you don't hesitate to pass on what you know. But do you remember that friend of yours, good old Jones? You used to see him on the streetcar every morning. Early last Summer, you remember, he mentioned his



"I DON'T accuse you of murder. . . . But I do accuse and proclaim you guilty of contributory diligence in misguiding Jones, thereby aiding and abetting his unnecessarily early death."

indigestion. You might have hesitated about advising him how to manage his business, or how to conduct a lawsuit, or how to get rid of his mother-in-law, but did you hesitate to tell him how to manage his stomach? No!

"Only one thing for you to do," you told him positively. "Go right out and get a box of Dr. Soda's Stomach Powders. Did wonders for me. Guarantee they'll do the same for you. Put you right in a minute!"

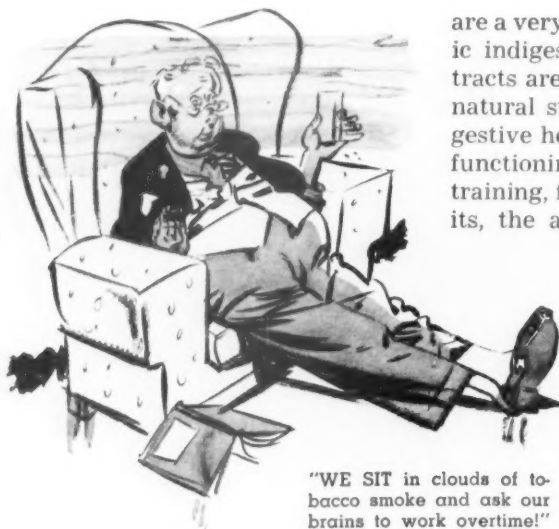
Well, you attended his funeral last week. Poor chap! They say he died of stomach cancer. If you remember the advice you gave him, you probably shrug and say, "Of course, powders won't cure cancer." But I say more than that. I don't accuse you of murder. What you did isn't actionable. But certainly I do accuse and proclaim you guilty of contributory diligence in misguiding Jones, thereby aiding and abetting his unnecessarily early death. Without being a physician, you gave serious medical advice. Jones took it. And while he was trying your

pet cure (and perhaps also the pet cures recommended by half a dozen other willing friends), he delayed having a real medical examination until his disease was beyond the stage of possible cure.

It constantly amazes me to see how people will consult a physician and get a prescription, and how, after taking it and thriving on it, they unhesitatingly recommend the same dose to someone else. Now, a physician's prescription is given after careful diagnosis. It contains drugs designed for that one patient's special condition. To another person the same drugs may be definitely harmful. Does the cheerful amateur medical-advice giver think of that? Rarely.

THE second thing of which you need to be wary is a corollary of the first. *Be wary of self-medication.* Don't take drugs on advice of friends or because you read something in an advertisement.

I am a privileged and professional snooper in medicine cabinets. Verily, it seems to me that



"WE SIT in clouds of tobacco smoke and ask our brains to work overtime!"

the day of belief in charms is not past. What weird collections of magic medicines I have found behind the glass doors of medicine cabinets! Often, to be sure, these collections help me in my work: they may give me the one clue needed for a correct diagnosis of a patient's illness. But that's all. It is common to find "guaranteed cures" for anything and everything. Bottles and boxes of all sizes, beautifully labelled. Pills, powders, ointments. A bottle of headache tablets rubbing friendly shoulders with a similar-sized bottle containing disinfectant tablets which are deadly poison—is it any wonder that people sometimes grab one when they want the other? On the bottom shelf, where Junior can reach them easily, is a box of candy laxative pills. Many a promising child has chewed half a dozen of these so-called harmless pills, and met a swift, tragic end.

If it is necessary to crowd those shelves so, you can at least do these two things: first, keep poisons somewhere else, and, second, lock the door of the medicine cabinet so that your children cannot get into it.

My snooping shows that of all the drugs found in home medicine cabinets, laxatives are the most common. Often there are several kinds, and by the looks of the bottles the contents are well used. I can only say and hope that the following four words will fall somewhere on fertile soil: *be wary of laxatives*. They are not harmless, no matter how often you hear it said that they are; indeed, they

are a very common cause of chronic indigestion. Human digestive tracts are designed to function on natural stimulation, and good digestive health depends on natural functioning. If, through faulty training, faulty diet, or faulty habits, the ability to function natu-

rally is lost, neither laxative drugs nor bran nor any other high-roughage food will restore it. Successful treatment is possible. The essentials of that treatment, however, are not drugs, but (a) rest for the irritated digestive tract and

(b) reëducation in regular habits.

Often I am asked, "Is there any laxative which is safe for continuous use?"

The answer is "No!"

That applies equally to drugs, oils, seeds, bran, and all such substances which only tend to interfere with digestive functioning.

Often laxatives are the worst possible thing to take. Little Willie came home from school with a pain in his tummy. Mother rushed for the castor oil. Result?—well, Willie's acutely inflamed appendix rebelled, and burst. Instead of going to a hospital and staying a week for an uncomplicated appendectomy, he was there for two months with peritonitis, and nearly died. The mortality for appendicitis is increasing, and a reason for this is indicated in a recent Philadelphia study where it was shown that 98 percent of those who died from appendicitis complications had received one or more laxatives.

FOR goodness' sake, at the first sign of a pain don't rush for a laxative. It is always risky to take a laxative for an undiagnosed abdominal pain. Even if there is no trouble with the appendix, the taking of laxatives often creates an illusion of natural functioning which is merely a mask for the presence of serious disease; or again, by interfering with adequate digestion, laxatives may contribute to anemia, loss of weight, nervous irritability, general ill health.

And think of the money it costs to damage your system! More

than 300 million dollars is the estimated sum spent every year in the United States alone for laxatives. Even more is spent in Great Britain. I do not know the figure for Canada, but I presume it is in proportion. About 98 percent of that money is not merely unnecessary, but also does definite harm. We ought to acquire proper habits when at school age. Somebody should tell us these things then. It should be a public responsibility to teach them to all school children. And grownups who have missed these facts when young should learn not to be completely gullible about advertising that wraps up bad advice in the cotton wool of pseudo science.

Now about acidity. "Doctor, what shall I take for my constipation? My acidity?" A patient comes to my office and says: "I have taken pounds of bicarbonate of soda."

"With no relief?"

"No relief."

I will let you in on a secret. Scores of patients come to me saying just that. And examination time after time shows that very few of them actually have any excess stomach acidity.

No, when you get indigestion, don't blame it instantly on acidity. Think about the kind of food you ate, the cocktails you drank, the tobacco you smoked, the laxatives you downed, the exercise and sleep you didn't get, the problems you worried about. These are the things, nine times out of ten, that cause nervous exhaustion, muscular spasms in the digestive tract, indigestion.

Bicarbonate of soda may indeed give temporary relief. But it is one of the most powerful stimulants to gastric secretion known, causing, in the later stages of digestion, higher and higher acidity. Besides, it is absorbed into the blood stream and often causes kidney damage. Don't think for a minute that bicarbonate of soda and similar drugs, including any and all of the so-called antacid preparations, are harmless little daily helpers. If used at all, they should be used sparingly and only for short periods of time. Usually the sipping of a little hot water gives equal relief and is more beneficial; we drink far too little water, and usually far too cold.

Sometimes simple pressure over the stomach will ease distress.

Self-care, physically, is fine, theoretically. Any man ought to learn, early and well, to take care of himself. But if self-care includes self-medication, look out! For so many things that the layman knows about himself simply are not so. The biography of the late Edgar Wallace, master storyteller, is extraordinarily illuminating to a physician, especially the final chapter. The author records that he hated exercise; that all day long, while working, at half-hour intervals he drank heavily sweetened tea; that he "rejected Jim's prudent suggestion that he should go to a doctor"; that "he knew perfectly well how to look after himself." In Hollywood, where he had gone to fill a richly paid film-writing contract, he found himself ill one day of a headache, "and sent Robert to a near-by drugstore to buy all the patent remedies which the drug-gist recommended." Not many hours later he was dead.

A third thing to be wary of has a close connection with digestion: *be wary about what you eat.*

Food is simply a problem of economics—supply and demand. I expect you to go on overeating, now as always, but I'll tell you something anyway. Chronic overeating is a severe strain on heart arteries and kidneys as well as the digestive tract. They have to work overtime, and years of overwork lead to trouble.

Our bodies are designed for (a) physical effort and (b) a diet in proportion. While many of us have eliminated much of yesterday's physical effort, we have increased our food intake. We ride in cars and elevators. We sit in overstuffed chairs in overheated rooms in clouds of tobacco smoke—and ask our brains to work overtime! After years of "wrong" habits we one day go to the shop (the doctor's office) and ask to be put in shape with a few pills or some dietary fad.

I say: it can't be done!

If you are overweight, there is no quick, safe, easy way to get back the slim trim figure that the ladies used to admire. You have heard of all sorts of reducing diets and medicines. Beware! Be wary!

There are the starvation diets, for example. Days and weeks on nothing but orange juice, or a lamb chop and pineapple, may indeed bring your weight down—and the undertaker in! There are the diets based on the false notion that the stomach cannot digest meat and potatoes if taken at the same meal, since meat is a protein and potatoes a starch. We should all be very badly off indeed if that were true, for milk, the universal diet of babies, the almost perfect food, contains proteins, starches, and fats.

NOW you say that this advice about reducing is all negative, don't you?—that your waistline is still too big and you want to bring it down, and what about it? All right, I'll tell you what to do. You won't. But here it is. And it's guaranteed:

1. Exercise more.
2. Eat less of a well-balanced diet.
3. Do both (1) and (2) *in moderation.*
4. Be content with a very gradual belt loosening over a period of months, not days or weeks.

A fourth thing to be wary about is overwork. Remember that you are sitting behind the wheel of a very complicated machine, your

body. It has headlights (eyes), pump (heart), fuel intake and exhaust, bellows, electrical system (nerves). Sometimes you drive this machine terrifically hard over rough roads. Be wary of that. And if you do work hard, rest hard too. I mean, rest *enough*. A man comes to me worn out. I say to him:

"Rest! Relax!"

He says, "Doctor, I can't afford to take a vacation."

I say, "You can't afford not to. Not if you want the old machine to keep on giving you reliable service."

Nor can he. Nor can you.

There's a fifth and final thing to be wary about. It's this: The man who sells you your car advises you to have a good mechanic go over it at intervals—give it a thorough overhauling. Test everything. Replace or strengthen weakened parts. This protects your investment, he tells you, and saves repair bills in the long run. And I say to you, do the same for your body. *Be wary about neglecting that periodic overhauling!*

I have given you a lot of good advice. You will be a better patient, and we doctors can do a much better job for you, if you heed it. But you won't. You're too confoundedly human!



"BE WARY about neglecting that periodic overhauling!"

Plant a Tree —

By Donald Culross Peattie

Author and Naturalist



AROUND the globe, Rotary's Founder, Paul P. Harris, has planted "trees of friendship." These "perfect expressions of commemorative honor" keep green the memory of friendly men from Melbourne, Australia, and Lima, Peru, to Tallinn, Estonia, and Berlin, Germany. In the Spring they retell a story of world fellowships.

THE DAY my parents married, the bride's father planted a tree. When I came on the scene, it was 45 feet tall and five of the planter's grandchildren could just get their arms around it. Last time I went by the old place it was greater of girth and taller than ever, and another generation was playing tree house, just as I once had, in the first big crotch.

On his silver-wedding day Grandfather saw two young willows side by side. Each alone seemed weak, competing with the other. He ran a bolt through both and tightened them together into a natural graft. So these twain became one flesh, and grew into a mighty living thing, full of motion and shade and sibilant talk. Philemon and Baucis are gone now, but the tree lives on, with the iron bolt through its heart.

Grandfather came from a forest State to a prairie State, and he understood the value of trees. He knew too that he who plants a tree does an act of brotherhood. For the tree outlives the man, and serves the generations that come after him. There was never a

planter of trees like George Washington. At Mount Vernon he set out tulip trees, buckeyes, elms, pecans, hollies, lindens, hemlocks, mulberries, yew, box, and countless others. Most of them are still alive and flourishing, to speak for their planter of the principles of fraternity upon which his nation was founded.

And many a tree today is spreading the idea of Rotary in its green branches, gripping the earth with its roots in symbol of Rotary's purpose. Paul P. Harris, Founder of Rotary, some years ago realized that the planting of a tree is the perfect expression of commemorative honor. He has set out "trees of friendship" all over the world. His own home, in a serene residential section of Chicago, is leafy with living memorials to friends in the far places of the earth or gone from it wholly. Still the whisper of their presence is about him, and with the years, as the trees grow in might of bole and breadth of bough, the memory of the friends they represent will only grow greener.

Paul Harris made the planting of a tree a Rotary custom, throughout the United States and all over the world. At his suggestion Sydney W. Pascall, Europe's first President of Rotary International, left newly planted trees marking his trail on a trip of 60,000 miles around the world to visit Rotary Clubs. "Let us hope," he said, "that our active pursuit of friendship among the nations may be fitly symbolized by these trees!" These "friendship trees" in Europe, Africa, Asia, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand will stand for decades and speak with living tongues of peace on earth, goodwill to men. As a token of friendship between nations, how much more acceptable they are than bronze statues of military heroes, which cast no real shade, and give shelter to no birds save dirty street sparrows!

In America the Rotary drive is on for leafier streets and parks and greener memories. In Montpelier, Vermont, the Rotary Club planted 2,000 trees along its roadsides; in Ellis, Kansas, 250

throughout the city; in Frederick, Maryland, 67 trees at fair spaces apart on both sides of the road. In Newport News, Virginia, the Rotary Club centered its efforts on the beautification of 25 miles of highway; Beaumont, California, Rotarians planted a mile and a half of highway in deodars, those grandly monumental imports; and in Hodgenville, Kentucky, they set out trees in the school grounds and around public buildings. Ithaca, New York, has a "Rotary mile" of planting.

Tacoma, Washington, Rotarians planted 110 elms in the parking spaces of their city. Ventura in California and Whitefield in New Hampshire are the lovelier for Rotary trees and shrubs. The Clubs have given time and money for the purpose in Denton, Maryland, and in Lake Charles, Louisiana. The Boy Scouts of Indiana, Pennsylvania, have planted 1,000 trees given by the Rotary Club. In Napa, California, redwoods will commemorate for centuries the deceased charter members of the Rotary Club, in whose names they were planted. Thirteen magnolias similarly will perpetuate the memory of departed Rotarians at Camden, South Carolina.

The impulse to mark it with a tree has spread into a campaign for regular reforestation, under the spur of Rotary zeal. In Chateaugay alone, in the State of New York, the Club is responsible for filling wastelands with 5,000 trees. In Three Lakes, Wisconsin, it sponsored the planting of a 40-acre tract of the George Washington Forest. Some years ago at Glens Falls, New York, a Rotarian gave 20 acres of land, and in a planting bee launched by the Club 10,000 red-pine seedlings were set out in the sandy plain. Ten acres were donated for a similar purpose at Penn Yan in the same State; and Penn Yan Rotarians, aided by Boy Scouts, made short work of the job, setting 100 spruce and pine seedlings every 30 seconds, spurred on by disinterested enthusiasm in the timber to come in days not their own. Still more recently the Club members coöperated with the Girl Scouts and the Izaak Walton League in a re-

forestation project in which more than 3,000 young trees were planted. Long hence Penn Yan's "forest" will be a verdant place of leisure, thanks to strenuous efforts in a hot sun.

THE MAN who sweats that others to come may stroll in the cool shade may not live to take satisfaction in his work, but the tree he plants will be there to speak for him. "If you seek my monument, look about you." So reads an inscription on a tablet raised to J. Sterling Morton, father of Arbor Day. And that monument is a green-growing forest, waxing yearly in its might where before there were no boughs, no restful boles up which to gaze, on which to lean.

It is in naturally treeless country that we all become tree worshipers. In Death Valley, California, where even the native mesquite has withered and died, ta-

marix gave me the gift of greenery and shade. I don't know who brought the tamarix from the Sahara, only that he was a great and good man.

And a great man, in his own queer way, was Johnny Appleseed, or John Chapman, to give him his true name. He was accounted a fool, a crank, a fanatic, when he came floating down the Ohio, about 1800, with a cargo of nothing but apples. Common apples, wormy apples, rotting apples. But apples packed with seeds. Barefoot, in rags, he tramped through the wilderness that was then Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, scattering apple seeds. They called him mad then; today, all over those States, towns and farms are proud to claim any and every old apple tree as a Johnny Appleseed descendant.

In groves and singly, trees have been chosen to mark the memory of heroic dead. Fallen heroes



FERNANDO CARBAJAL, Chairman of Rotary's Convention Committee, plants a tree of friendship at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

rise again in oak and elm and redwood. Sixteenth Street, the "street of the embassies," in Washington, D. C., is lined with trees, each of which marks a dead soldier; there is a similar "Road of Remembrance" along the Lincoln Highway, and one near Seattle, Washington. In Canton, Ohio, there is a tree-lined "Avenue of Presidents."

SEVERAL years ago Hobart, Australia, Rotarians initiated a "Grove of Friendship," planting reclaimed land with an avenue of silver poplars. More than 100 Cornish elms and sycamores have been set out by Rotarians on the highways of the Isle of Wight. In Southern Rhodesia, near Bulawayo, there are two miles of Rotary shade from the blazing sunshine; in Wanganui, New Zealand, the work goes on, and in Australia, at Bendigo, Rotary fenced and planted to pine 20 acres of barren land and started a "Tree Club" for the children. Throughout South America, Rotary Clubs have planted trees — tangible evidences of friendship.

For if you want the generations to rise up and bless your name 300 years from now—plant a tree. If you are an American, you should apply to the Department of

and when to plant, and they even offer suggestions for suitable exercises and dedication ceremonies.

The following are not more than random hints, representing the writer's taste:

Plant native trees. In most cases they are in the spirit of the commemoration of men, women, and history. They are, on the whole, much longer lived than exotic subjects.

Avoid trees, native or foreign, that are highly subject to disease, that crack easily, that are forever dropping untidy litter, that sucker and root extensively, sending their roots into water mains and causing neighborhood annoyance. On the whole all willows, poplars, aspens, mulberries, cottonwoods, and eucalypti are of this class. Lombardy poplars are the worst of all. The tree of heaven has a bad odor. Think before you set out "needle" trees. They give scant shade in Summer, and in Winter too much shade, holding the snow and creating a damp atmosphere in their neighborhood. They are not for streets or lawns near houses, but are superb where there is space to give them dignity.

In the United States palms tempt every tree-planning commission in the South. These Tropic sentinels can be imposing, but they are not shady trees, and to keep up their appearance is a standing cost to the community. Coconuts are especially a nuisance on the streets. Similarly everyone in the North wants elms. The beautiful American white elm, with its umbrella-shaped figure, is a charmer, but it is, by nature, a tree of mushy meadows. The highly drained soils of our city streets, with water mains and gas pipes tangled among its roots, are hard on it. The cost of keeping elms disease-free is very high.

Especially to be recommended are all the nut trees, except chestnuts (subject to blight). Pecan and black walnut, butternut and mockernut, king nut and beech and oak cast down every year a thudding harvest for man and squirrel and bird. Mighty and long lived, gorgeous in Autumn foliage, they are the kings among trees.

Buy only the best nursery stock. When saplings are too

cheap, the nurseryman is unloading poor stock on you. Get an expert's advice, and refuse every seedling that does not meet his requirements.

If it is desired, trees can be propagated in many cases by securing cuttings from old trees already rich in historic associations. At Redding, California, for instance, stands a "chip off the old block" of Connecticut's famous Charter Oak. This has other descendants elsewhere, carrying on its legend.

When your tree is planted, when the anthems die away and the crowd disperses, something beside pride of initial accomplishment is needed to keep the green life flowing in the hopeful shoot. A committee must be appointed from the start to watch over its early care, and a fund large enough for all expenses must be banked.

THE man who plants a tree conveys a lasting benefit to himself and posterity. What invested money, put to work at par in 1850, say, is worth today what was paid for it then? Business cycles come and go; so do gilt-edge companies. Governments change; the races of man trample and pass on. Trees remain. One family, in the depression, kept warm with the cones and the fallen branches of pine set out by the children's great-great-grandfather; the apples and the walnuts he planted fed them. Of his savings not one penny remained.

Trees are the friends of men, as they are the friends of the birds. Trees have distinctive personalities; each has as much individuality as a dog or a horse. They outlive all such pets; they ask nothing. They only give.

And is not a living, flowering, fruiting, growing tree a nobler monument to those we have loved and lost than any marble slab? Who will ever be grateful for a headstone's cold shade?

The seeds of Paul Harris' beautiful idea have fallen far and wide; they have taken root and sent up powerful shoots, that will outlast us all. It is an idea to carry further still. To keep memory green, to make the road easier for others, to draw the community closer in common effort—let's plant trees!



Photo: Koh

TREES mark the route of Past President Sydney W. Pascall's 1932 world tour. Here he is shown planting living monument in Malaya.

Agriculture at Washington, D. C., or your State agricultural department, for practical suggestions. The American Forestry Association and the American Nature Association, in Washington, will give advice. Any of these organizations will tell you what to plant,

Bolivar Began It

By Pedro de Alba

Assistant Director, Pan American Union

THOSE who envisage a closer economic and cultural tie between the peoples of the Americas should recognize a debt to Simon Bolivar. It was he who first invited the nations of the Americas to a meeting to be held in 1826 in Panama for the consideration of mutual problems.

Though he lived more than a century ago—he was born in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1783—Bolivar is remembered as the soldier-statesman who led the fight for independence from Spain in areas now comprising Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Bolivia. He ranks as the wisest observer of his time, his analyses of political and economic conditions setting forth his clear understanding of the trend of the struggle for independence in the units of the old Spanish empire in America.

The momentous circular which Bolivar addressed to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Central America, the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, Chile, and Brazil was issued at Lima December 7, 1824, and set forth his proposals for the establishment of a confederation of American nations, an idea which he had had in mind since the start of the wars for independence.

The United States of America was invited by the President of Colombia to send delegates, and President John Quincy Adams and Secretary of State Henry Clay looked with favor on the proposed meeting. Said Clay: "The meeting of a Congress in Panama, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the independent nations of America, will mark a new era in human events." Though representatives from the United States were named, they arrived too late to participate in the conference.

Thus the first attempt to create in the Americas an international

From the Libertador came the initial move for coöperation among New World nations.

order based on the principles of continental unity, friendly collaboration, mutual support, and collective defense was initiated. Its results were to extend to future generations. In the words of Secretary Clay, "The sole fact of getting together, no matter what the result of the meetings might be, cannot help but arouse the interest of the present generations of the civilized world, nor attract that of posterity."

From time to time, at succeeding congresses—at Santiago, Chile, in 1856, and at Lima, Peru, in 1864—the establishment of a union of American Republics was discussed, but practical measures for its realization were not developed.

It was in 1881 that the Secretary of State of the United States, James G. Blaine, gave concrete form to these aims by proposing that all the countries of the Americas be called to a congress to be held in Washington, D. C., the following year. Once again the spirit of Bolivar had found an authorized exponent.

However, due to the assassination of President James A. Garfield and succeeding political developments in the United States, the invitations to the conference were withdrawn, and it was not until 1889 that representatives of all the American Republics except Santo Domingo met in Washington for the First International Conference of American States. Blaine, for the second time the United States Secretary of State, presided at the sessions which opened in October.

Out of this Conference came the proposal for the establishment of an inter-American organization for the collection and publication of commercial information relating to the member countries, to be known as "The International Union of American Republics," and to be represented in Washing-



Photo: Green from Gendreau

BOLIVAR, memorialized in bronze in Caracas, Venezuela. He championed the revolt against the old Spanish empire in America.

ton by an office called "The Commercial Bureau of American Republics." The recommendations which were accepted in the general assembly April 14, 1890, thus created the foundation of the Pan American Union, whose 50th anniversary is being celebrated in the present month.

The functions of the Bureau developed rapidly, as each of the succeeding Conferences entrusted new work to it. At the Second Conference, held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1901, the name of the Commercial Bureau was changed to "The International Bureau of the American Republics." Agreements and conventions which served to consolidate the organization were approved in succeeding Conferences—at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Havana. At Buenos Aires its scope was again enlarged and the name changed to "The Pan American Union." At the same time the name of the organization of countries supporting the Union became "The Union of American Republics."

Composed of representatives of each country, the managing council or governing board of the Pan American Union constitutes its supreme authority. Representatives can be ministers or ambassadors

in Washington, or any other officer appointed particularly to perform that duty. In the latter case he is considered as a special representative. The Secretary of State of the United States represents his country and is elected president of the board as an act of courtesy by his fellow members. The board also names its vice-president, as well as the Union's director and assistant director.

In this way the Pan American Union, with its deliberative body—the governing board—and administrative staff, plays the part of a permanent commission of the Pan American Conferences and takes charge of and is responsible for the agenda for the meetings.

It has been necessary and expedient to decentralize the functions of the Union from time to time and to set up commissions qualified to handle specific problems—such as the codification of international law, trademarks, child welfare, etc. Permanent offices and institutes, such as the Inter-American Trademark Bureau at Havana, have also been established in several of the capitals. From these various sources emanate information for the Conferences.

Bolivar's act of inviting the nations to meet in Panama in 1826 had the merit of polarizing the latent will of the nations of the New World. In the last decade that trend has been given impetus by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

The programs of the three most recent Conferences did not differ

totally from those of preceding ones, nor did they include points which had not been considered previously. The only thing which had changed was the spirit to meet and solve them. A sense of dignity and understanding was to point out the guide line and disclose the route so that the continental problems could be placed on a basis of equality and mutual consideration among the American Republics.

The Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933 was the first episode of this new era. Though no agreement on some problems was reached, the way was paved for their unanimous solution three years later at Buenos Aires. And when the Conference convened in that city in 1936, the spirit of co-operation and confidence dominating the scene made possible the realization of a brilliant work.

The Conference at Lima in 1938 brought the relations of the American Republics to a new high point. The principles stated at the two previous Conferences were given wider scope. A new conception of the relations among the independent countries, a sense of collective responsibility, and a great desire for universal harmony made the Declaration of Lima an international agreement which must be made known to all time, for it is destined to form a part of the cultural and civic heritage of all citizens, present and future, of the Americas.

When war broke out in Europe last September, a consultative

meeting of the ministers of foreign relations of the 21 Republics which compose the Americas was summoned to plan joint action to safeguard their neutrality and trade. This meeting was in accordance with the plan agreed on in Buenos Aires and Lima, and it convened in Panama City. Thus a cycle of continental history was closed in Lima and Panama. Simon Bolivar signed at the former city the invitation for the first meeting of the representatives of the Americas, and now more than a century later inter-American agreements have been stipulated in this city and in Panama. The *Libertador* would undoubtedly have signed these treaties without hesitation, for they are in accord with his views on Pan-American relationships.

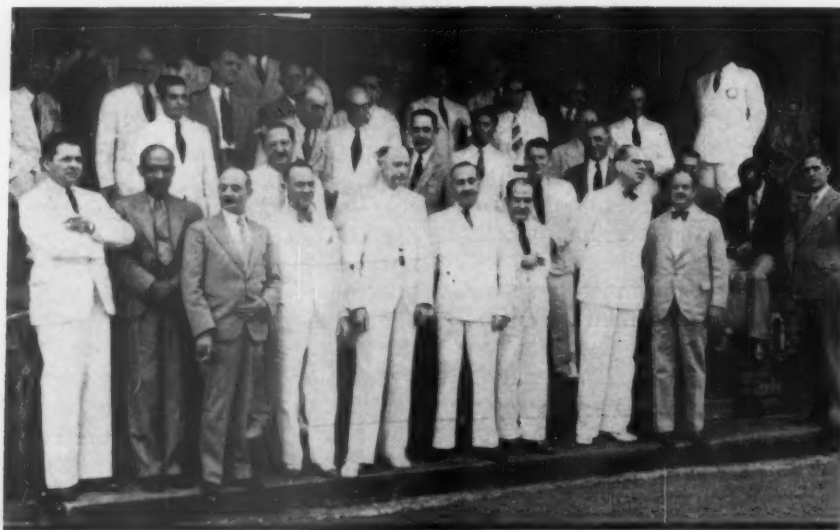
The sole fact that the Pan American Union will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding is a hope for the future. If it has been faithful to a noble ideal—a humanitarian and democratic international order—the countries of the New World can well gain new confidence and stimulation. In order that that ideal may not fail, and to strengthen still further the ties of friendship, old offenses must be forgotten.

Misgivings and misunderstandings, if any, must be buried as part of the past, to be supplanted by goodwill and a determination to solve present difficulties. At the same time there must be a comprehensive and generous attitude which will win the feelings and thoughts of the peoples of other countries and other nationalities.

The governing board of the Pan American Union presents a vibrant and healthy example of the way in which problems facing an international order might be met. An atmosphere of understanding and tolerance bars sterile controversies, but at the same time a sense of responsibility makes each representative a devoted spokesman for his own country.

It is my firm belief that the understanding and cordiality with which the Pan American Union approaches and solves problems relating to the 21 American Republics are a proclamation to the world that the ideals of Pan-Americanism will be realized in the not-distant future.

DELEGATES attending the conference of ministers of foreign relations of the 21 American Republics last September were honored at a meeting of Rotarians of Panama City, Panama.



Havana Vistas

COLUMBUS discovered Cuba on his first voyage . . . and in 1515 Velazquez founded its capital city—the now dazzling-white metropolis seen in this aerial view. Crowning edifice of all Cuba is the magnificent Capitol, almost on the doorstep of which Rotary will hold its 1940 Convention, June 9 to 14. The Galician Club, corner-spired building to the right of the Capitol, will be the House of Friendship. The Asturian Club, across the Park, will be the Convention Hall.

VISTA aérea de la Habana, la magnífica ciudad que fundara en 1515 Diego Velázquez, conquistador y primer gobernador de Cuba. San Cristóbal de la Habana la llamó, por los indios habana de aquellas regiones. Se destaca en ella el grandioso edificio del Capitolio. A la derecha, en la esquina de la manzana inmediata, se ve el Centro Gallego y, frente a éste, el Centro Asturiano. En estos tres edificios tendrán lugar los actos principales de la Convención de junio.

A City Beautiful *Una Belleza*

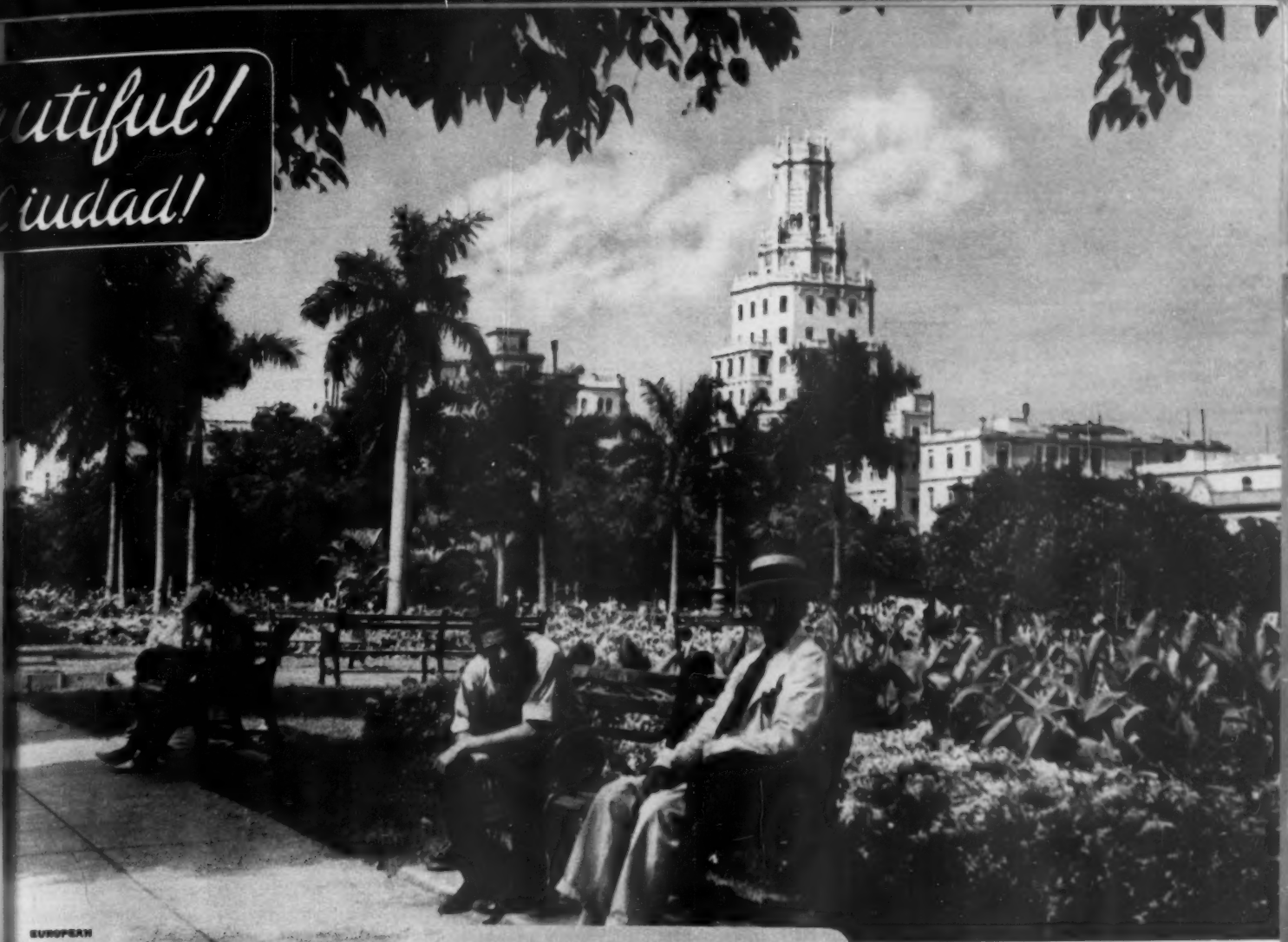


HAVANA—through a tropical window. The smaller dome on the skyline caps the Presidential Palace, the larger dome the Capitol. . . . The National University (below), now under autonomous control, enrolls some 10,000 students. It is about 200 years old.

DESDE—las verdes colinas de la orilla opuesta del canal de entrada la ciudad ofrece este bello panorama. Las cúpulas son las del Palacio Presidencial y del Capitolio . . . Abajo, la imponente entrada del edificio espléndido de la Universidad de la Habana.



Beautiful!
 bella Ciudad!



EUROPEAN

NEW neighbors old in Havana. A modern office building, like this above, may shadow a colonial street or a landmark like Columbus Cathedral (right) where the explorer's remains rested a century.

LAS construcciones modernas ofrecen grato contraste con la romántica calleja colonial y con el barroco de la catedral venerable.



REPÚBLICA DE CUBA



REPÚBLICA DE CUBA

Street Escenas



C. M. ZAEHREN



COHEN FROM KEYSTONE



STREET VENDORS, always a delight to tourists, offer a generous variety of goods in Havana—flowers, for instance, and birds; goatskins, lottery tickets, and exotic curios.

CON típico pregón musical el vendedor callejero ofrece su mercancía pintoresca: uno, lindas flores del trópico; otro, pájaros cantores; el de más allá, pieles . . .



AN OPEN-AIR market displaying tropical fruits in typical Cuban abundance.

EL amplio patio de vieja mansión convertido en animado mercado de frutas.

GALLOWAY

et Scenes as Callejeras



NARROW STREETS mark the old section, but what they lack in facility they make up in quaintness. . . The royal palm, "the tree protected by God," is the national symbol.

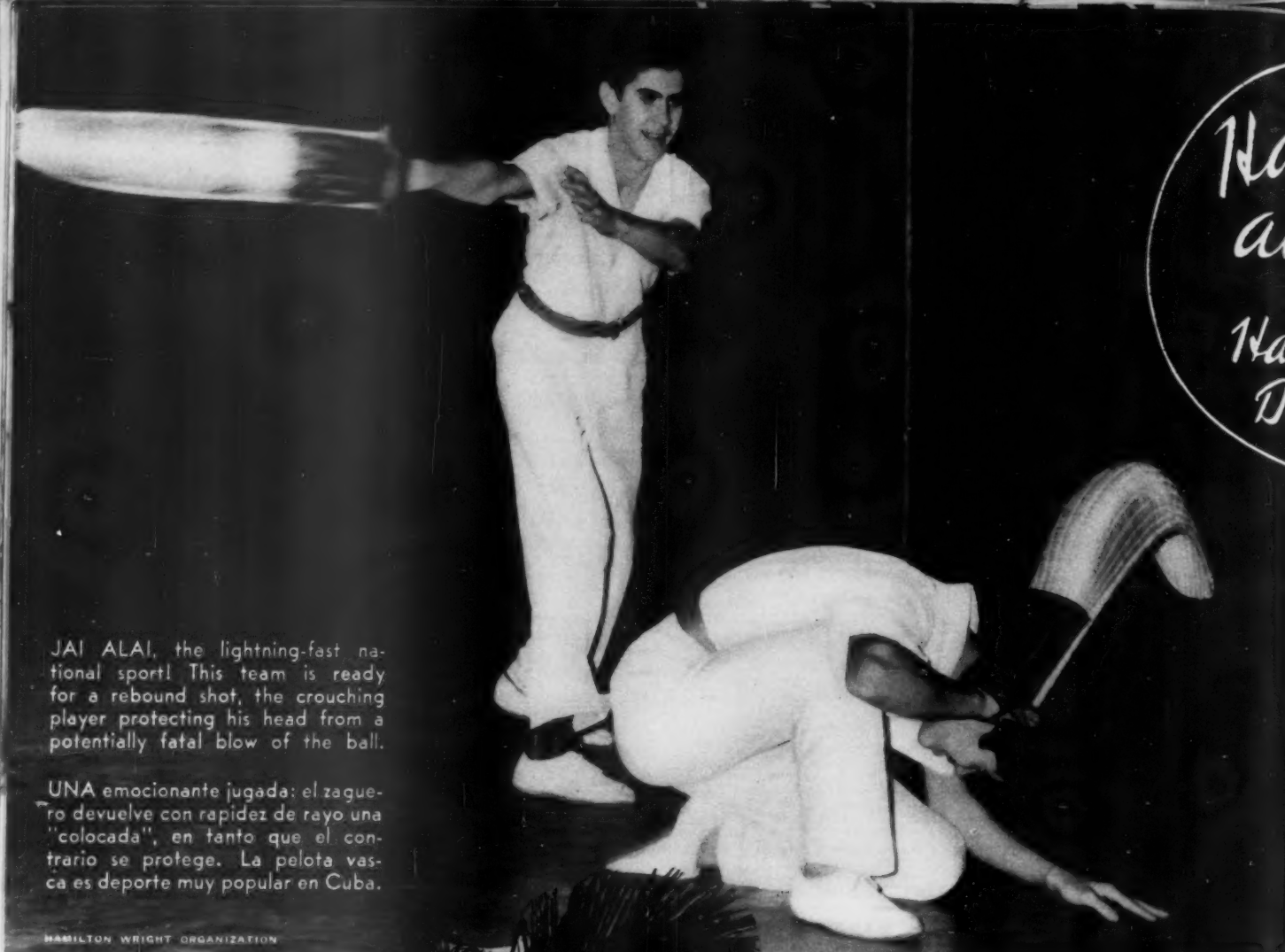
LA pintoresca calle estrecha, típica de la "Habana vieja", plantea hondos problemas al tránsito de vehículos . . . Izquierda, un espectáculo frecuente en tierra cubana.



THE PRADO, the marble-paved, laurel-arched promenade which links the Capitol and Malecon Drive along the sea.

EL PRADO, amplia y bella avenida que se extiende como preciosa banda de verdor y frescura que ciñera la ciudad.

Hav
at
Hab
Dir



JAI ALAI, the lightning-fast national sport! This team is ready for a rebound shot, the crouching player protecting his head from a potentially fatal blow of the ball.

UNA emocionante jugada: el zaque-ro devuelve con rapidez de rayo una "colocada", en tanto que el contrario se protege. La pelota vasca es deporte muy popular en Cuba.

HAMILTON WRIGHT ORGANIZATION



AMERICAN PHOTO STUDIOS



CORPORACION NACIONAL DEL TURISMO

THE RRRRHUMBA! As Cuban as Cuba itself, this throbbing dance is at its best in its natal land. . . . Country clubs like this one (left) at Marianao, near Havana, will delight the golfing Conventioners.

LA RUMBA, nacida en Cuba, es hoy universal, pero allí tiene sus exponentes cumbres . . . lzq., el Club Campestre de Marianao.

Havana
at lay

Habrese
Dive



A CLOSE FINISH at Oriental Park, a short ride from Havana. Not far from this oval of turf is the sunny beach (below), one of many edging the Gulf.

CARRERAS de caballos en magníficos hipódromos . . . excelente música . . . y playas deliciosas a montón encontrarán los convencionales en la Habana.



HAAS FROM EUROPEAN



DEL TURISMO

bbing dance
is one (left
nventioner

o allí tiene
Marianao

¡Esta es 'su' Casa!

YOU HAVE just seen the Havana any hurried tourist may see. Now, an intimate glimpse that catches the spirit of the typical Cuban welcome: This is **your** home! . . . Here dwell the Herreras. Each of the 15 rooms has Spanish tiled floors, painted walls, and tall barred windows through which blow sea-cooled breezes. The patio at the rear has swings, a toboggan, and a bricked bicycle-track for Nancy, 10, and Margarita, 7. They love to play and to sing English and French songs. Head of the casa is Dr. Sergio Herrera, drug manufacturer educated at the University of Pittsburgh, former Rotary Club President. His charming wife learned English at the College of New Rochelle, N. Y.

EN ESTA página se trata de dar al lector norteamericano una idea de cómo vive una familia iberoamericana. Las fotografías corresponden al hogar del Dr. Sergio Herrera, ex presidente del R. C. de la Habana.



PHOTOS BY STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER



The pine-fronted house . . . It's school time, so "Good-by, dolls!" Both girls are musical. Here's Margarita struggling with her scales.



Out in the spick-and-span kitchen, Maria suds the breakfast dishes while Carmen tastefully arranges the dining-room for the day.



Tea time for father and mother is swing time for the girls. Then, skinned knees forgotten, they listen to a story . . . and so to bed.

Cuba Wars on Illiteracy

By Felipe Silva

Director, Cienfuegos School of Commerce

ON THIS PLANET dwell 2 billion human beings. Approximately one billion of them—more than half—can neither read nor write. And of these, Cuba has, I regret to say, her share.

To stop with that statement would, however, do a grave injustice to my country. If progress is to be measured from its starting point rather than its goal, friends of education in Cuba have cause to rejoice and inspiration for further effort.

In 1886, hardly two generations ago, slavery was abolished in Cuba. When Spain withdrew in 1898, many Cubans were illiterate. It has been said that general education was less necessary under the social organization existing prior to 1898 than thereafter, and there may be a bit of truth in that. But, obviously, in a republic it is highly important that everyone who casts a vote, man or woman, should be able to read.

When I was a boy, it was not at all unusual to meet people, especially country folk, who couldn't write their names. One such man I remember well. He had been successful in business and had built up a sugar business capitalized at \$50,000 despite his handicap. He couldn't *write* his name, though he could *draw* it, as he might have drawn the outline of an ox or a goat. When he wanted to make out a note to a bank, for example, his secretary would prepare it and he would then painstakingly pen in what he was told was his signature. He couldn't spell his name aloud, nor did he know where one letter started and another began. If he was interrupted while drawing it, he had to start at the beginning all over again!

In my early law practice I frequently served people who couldn't even draw their names.



Photo: Ewing Galloway

HAVANA high-school girls. Uniform dresses are worn by girls in public schools to encourage economy and eradicate invidious class distinctions based on inequality of wealth.

But today that is a rare experience, and when such a person is encountered, it is usually someone who was young before Cuba gained its independence.

Under the Spanish rule, most of our schools were privately operated. We still have quite a number, excellently equipped and capably staffed. Many of them have sprung up since the turn of the century. Some are commercial ventures, but most of them are sponsored by religious groups. The Jesuits and other Catholic orders have a score of schools, ranging from the elementary to *colegios*. About the same number are sponsored by other denominations; one of them, an elementary Quaker school, was attended by Colonel Fulgencio Batista, former head of the Cuban Army.

There is still another type of

private school, so peculiar to Cuba it deserves a special word. These schools are conducted by clubs, originally organized for social purposes. These *centros*, as we call them, are an old Spanish custom. Spaniards from certain sections of their homeland—and, later, their friends—were wont to cluster in organized groups. As they gained members and wealth, they built clubhouses.

The Asturian Club—the *Centro Asturiano*—in Havana, for example, has so palatial a home that Rotary's Convention next June will use its auditorium for plenary sessions. The Asturians have some 45,000 members, each of whom pays \$2 monthly, for which they not only have use of the building with its varied recreational facilities and social program, but its library, free medical

and dental services, and a school for their children.

Cuba's tax-supported school system has departed from American educational traditions at several points. Some of the differences are importations from Europe, some are of indigenous growth. That fact is borne out in the physical appearance of schools, ranging from the palm-thatched *escuelas* still to be found in the country to the classic splendor of the University of Havana (see page 30).

PROGRESS has been made in establishing kindergartens. Many cities have them. Public schools, to be found both in the country and towns, carry pupils through the eighth grade. What Cubans call "primary" schools take boys and girls from the ninth through the 11th grades, but are found only in the cities. Such schools are free, but a small fee is charged for tuition in the *Institutos*, or high schools, of which there are about 21 in the larger cities of the island.

We have a similar number of normal schools, for the training of teachers. There are also six elementary schools of agriculture for graduates of the primary schools, but these have never been very popular.

A popular development in Cuban education is the school of commerce. One exists in the capital of each province and in Cienfuegos, seven in all. These schools teach the usual commercial subjects, including bookkeeping and accounting, stenography and typing, salesmanship, advertising, office management, the history of commerce, and industrial and commercial geography. Graduates are taking a steadily increasing rôle in the business affairs of the country.

At the apex of Cuba's educational system is the University of Havana, the only one in Cuba. In it centers the intellectual life of the Republic.

The University of Havana has had a checkered history. It was founded in 1728, making it one of the oldest universities in the New World. It and secondary, normal, and agricultural schools of the island were closed for three years, 1930-33, by order of the

Government. The popular protest which arose resulted in the granting of autonomy to the University.

It follows the European system, being organized into three faculties: letters and science, medicine and pharmacy, law and social sciences. The first has five schools: Letters and Philosophy, Pedagogy, Sciences, Engineers and Architects, Agronomy and Sugar Engineers. The second has four: Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Veterinary Medicine. The third has two: Law, and Political and Social Sciences and Economics.

With the rise in literacy and education, enrollment in the University has steadily increased until it now is approximately 10,000. When I entered the Law School in 1912, I was one of 60; now, my two sons, also studying law, are in a class of 300. The School of Medicine is the most popular one in the University, however. Tuition is low, only \$30 a year in the Law School, for example. Probably 20 percent of the students are poor and have won scholarships in competition.

ONE cannot understand the Cuban education problem, however, by limiting his study to Havana and the other cities of the island. Indeed, to understand any of Cuba's social or economic problems one must go to the rural sections, for Cuba is dominantly an agricultural country. José Martí, one of the greatest minds Cuba has produced, observed as long ago as 1887 that:

"A very grave error is being committed in the educational system in Latin America. In countries which live almost completely on agricultural production, the population is being educated almost exclusively for urban life, and is not being prepared for country life. And since urban life exists solely at the expense of and by virtue of the country, and by trafficking in its products, it follows that with the present system of education there is being created an army of unemployed and hopeless people. The head of a giant is being placed on the body of an ant."

Despite those wise words, Cuban rural schools have until re-



cently continued to follow the pattern of city schools—but with a single teacher and under other handicaps.

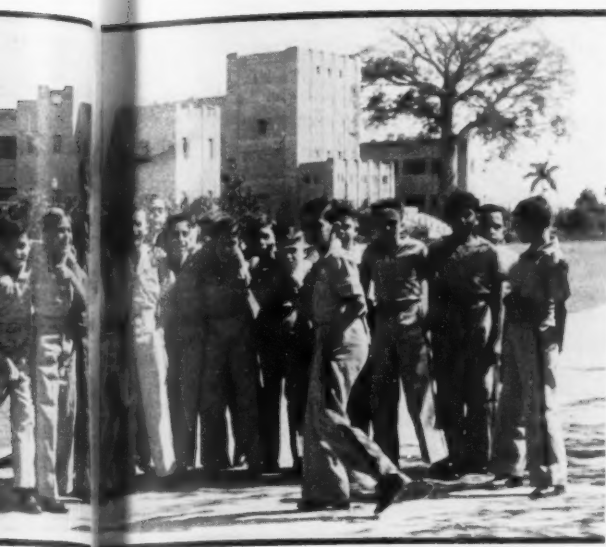
That point impressed itself particularly on the 11 American experts who in 1934 made a study of Cuban affairs at the request of the Government. In their report, *Problems of the New Cuba*,* they note:

"The differences between life in Havana and life in rural Cuba are too great to enable a single type of school adequately to meet the needs of the two situations. To insist that 'equal educational opportunities for all' means 'identical schooling for all' is as erroneous as to insist that equal medical service for all means the same prescription for everyone. . . .

"It was Cuba's educational misfortune that the pattern of its public-school system was set under the North American auspices, directed by a schoolman from Massachusetts. The great expansion of education which followed the establishment of the Republic was directed toward the goal of making the then existing type of school available to every inhabitant of Cuba, in the belief that school and literacy had some magic by which successful democracy could be assured."

The experts had read their history. With the encouragement of General Leonard Wood and other American administrators from 1898 to 1902, education had boomed in Cuba. Cubans still recall with pride that under our first President, Tomas Estrada Palma,

* See bibliography on page 63.



A FEW MILES from Havana, off the road to Mariel, is this *Instituto Civico Militar*. Here a thousand boys and girls are given training in practical arts and crafts.

we had more teachers than soldiers! Some 1,500 Cuban teachers made inspection tours to Harvard and other American schools. Cuba, it appeared, was bent on having its entire populace (now 4 million as literate as Iceland's is today—which is 100 percent.

Commendable though such efforts were, many Cubans now believe Cuba would have benefited more had we hearkened to our revered Martí. That was the word passed on by the experts, too, and their report set many Cubans to thinking. Educational programs in Puerto Rico and Mexico and other lands were studied. From the ferment many suggestions arose on how to adapt Cuba's rural schools to the needs not of New York City nor of Havana, but of rural Cuba. Literacy, it was agreed, was not enough.

ONE EDUCATIONAL experiment now being tried out on a large scale in Cuba is called *Institutos Civico Militares*—or, in English, Civil Military Institutes. It is no doubt too soon to appraise them, but their rapid rise and the zeal with which they are being extended merit their study by anyone concerned with the problem of adapting schools to regional needs, which, I suspect, is a problem not limited to the isle on which I live.

These institutes were begun in December, 1936, at the instance of Colonel Batista, already referred to. They were to be located at strategic centers, starting with one in each of Cuba's six provinces. Eventually there were to

be two or more in each province, with boys and girls segregated.

The theory of the venture is to give, in addition to general school studies, training in such practical and manual arts as agriculture, wiring, bricklaying, painting, carpentry, mechanics, household work, and so on, to boys and girls of the country districts. The youngsters start in these schools between the ages of 8 and 10 and continue until, presumably, they are old enough and sufficiently trained to be useful to their parents on the farms and in the villages. It is part of the program to have the children make their own uniform clothing, to grow their own foods, and, in general, to make the institutes self-sustaining as far as is possible.

Some of the pupils are on a day-school basis; others are quartered in dormitories. All are under a degree of military discipline which is, so far, the element of the program that has brought most criticism. But whatever one's opinion may be, visitors seldom fail to remark on the hundreds of youngsters romping about their campus—like healthy boys and girls of any clime.

Cuba is keenly interested in the *Institutos*, and, indeed, all agencies designed to enrich the living of its people. The radio, for example, has captured the imagination of rich and poor, wise and ignorant. Visiting motorists often remark upon catching the sounds of a radio as they whisk past whitewashed, tiled, or thatched huts. Almost every town in Cuba has at least one radio station. Cienfuegos, my home city, for example, with a population of 45,000, has four!

And it can be said that Cubans are reading folk. It is a poor town, indeed, that does not have at least one library open to the public. Some are municipal, others are operated by fraternal orders and private institutions. Newsstands have preempted busy corners in every city. Cuban newspapermen are prolific. In Havana, a city of some 600,000—approximately the size of San Francisco—support is found for

14 daily newspapers! One of them, *Diario de la Marina*, publishes a daily rotogravure section and is, as far as I know, the only newspaper in the world to do so.

Rotarians of Cuba are and have been, as might be expected, active in the movement to raise Cuba's literacy statistics. Seattle Conventioners of 1932 will remember the passionate plea for stamping out illiteracy voiced by Dr. Ramón Lorenzo, of Santa Clara. He recounted the work of Cuban Clubs, in response to the suggestion of Dr. Luis Machado, Governor in 1930-31, that they make promotion of literacy a Club activity. I can report that the seeds sown a decade ago are bearing fruit.

The Boys and Girls Week idea, for instance. This project, started by New York Rotarians in 1920, has been adopted by Rotary Clubs throughout Cuba. Integrating it with our own traditions, we celebrate it during what we call Martí Week, which runs through January 28, the birthday of our great Cuban patriot, poet, and orator. During it, Rotary Clubs seek in divers ways to call attention to and to fill the needs of boys and girls. One common activity of Cuban Rotarians is to provide layettes for children born of needy parents on January 28.

SO NOTEWORTHY has been Rotary's Martí Week work that it has been heralded in the press, and in 1938 received Government recognition. The then Secretary of Education, Dr. Cleto A. Guzman, gave it official status, so that it is now observed in schools throughout the island. Rotarians continue to support it, of course, visiting schools while their wives visit the kindergartens, but this Rotary-initiated event now belongs to all Cuba.

That, Cuban Rotarians believe, is as it should be. They are both humble and proud when they review achievements of their country in raising the standard of education and living. But they recognize the problem as a broad, social one, which can be solved neither quickly nor easily. As a poet has written:

*It ain't the individual or the army
as a whole
But the everlastin' teamwork of
every bloomin' soul.*



Clubs-of-the-Year for 1938-39

Club Service

FIRST: Huntington Park, California.

SECOND: Newark, New Jersey.

Honorable Mention: Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Mexico City, Mexico; Wellington, Kansas; Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Rochester, New York.

Vocational Service

FIRST: Oakland, California.

SECOND: Chicago, Illinois.

Honorable Mention: Morpeth, England; Guanabacoa, Cuba; Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; Canton, Illinois.

Community Service

FIRST: Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

SECOND: Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.

Honorable Mention: Jamestown, New York; Johannesburg, South Africa; New York, New York; Springfield, Massachusetts; Xenia, Ohio.

International Service

FIRST: Norman, Oklahoma.

SECOND: Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

Honorable Mention: Columbia, South Carolina; Svendborg, Denmark; Angol, Chile; Manchester, England; Folkestone, England.

MANILA Rotarians congratulating themselves on their plaque at the Cleveland Convention. Eight awards will be made at Havana in June.

TWO NATIONS (Canada and the United States) are represented among the eight Rotary Clubs winning first- and second-place laurels, and eight countries (England, Canada, Cuba, Chile, Denmark, Mexico, South Africa, and the United States) are represented among the 19 honorable-mention Clubs in the 1938-39 Clubs-of-the-Year Contest, according to the decisions of the judges.

If you haven't already done so, meet the winners on this page above!

The happy—and proud—winners of first and second places will receive artistic bronze plaques, while honorable-mention Clubs will be awarded attractive certificates by THE ROTARIAN, sponsor of the Contest. Presentations will be made at the 1940 Convention of Rotary International at Havana, Cuba, in June.

Of interest is the fact that the smallest Club among winners (Morpeth, England) has 24 members, while the largest (Chicago) has 657.

The Community Service division of the Contest drew 56 percent of the entries, the International and Club Service divisions each drawing 18 percent. Remaining entries fell in the Vocational Service classification. No Contest for 1939-40 activities is planned.

Rotarian judges, named by the Magazine Committee of Rotary International, were Karl Miller, of Dodge City, Kansas, and Amos O. Squire, of Ossining, New York, Past International Directors, and C. A. Oulton, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, Past Chairman of the Canadian Advisory Committee of Rotary International.

Scoring was detailed and objective, with each judge rating entry manuscripts independently on a point system.

No manuscript was judged on literary merit—all being evaluated solely on the facts contained.

Because of spatial limitations, summaries of winning activities must necessarily be condensed. Digests are as follows:

Club Service

First—Huntington Park, California

Many were the avenues along which Huntington Park Rotarians advanced Club Service. They began the year by stating their Committee interests in a questionnaire provided by the Club Service Committee. Assignments were followed by a three-month "visitation campaign," which took members into each other's place of business. More than 1,000 such visits were made, substantiating the campaign motto: "You know a Rotarian better after you have seen him and talked with him in his place of business."

Just for the wholesome fun of it, the Club created a "Ham-and-Egg Dollar," which was spent weekly by a Rotarian in a shop or store operated by a fellow Huntington Park Club member. Spenders of the dollar reported their disposal of the fun maker at the weekly meetings. Aside from its humorous aspects, the activity encouraged additional visitations, mutual business interests, and the cultivation of friendships.

Out-of-State visitors to the Huntington Park Club quickly learned of the city and California. They received a glass of the State's "best" orange juice, a

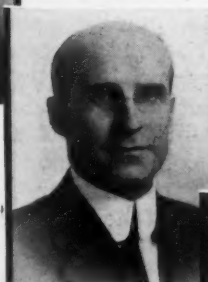
guest attendance badge, a welcome ribbon to be preserved as a colorful bookmark, and a Club flag. Guests were admonished to carry the flags to their home Clubs for presentation in the interest of goodwill. To speakers and official visitors went handsome Rotary ash trays.

Not money, but gift certificates—good for merchandise at Rotarian-operated shops and stores, and redeemable by the Club Treasurer—were given by the Club for prizes at sponsored events and charity. The plan made the Club "more than a name to recipients of its bounty," brought Rotarians and townspeople into closer relationships, and advanced the Club's friendship ideal.

Other activities included the unveiling at a special Easter memorial service of a bronze plaque bearing the names of deceased members; a special Rotary edition of a local daily newspaper distributed by shouting newsboys at a Club meeting; organization of a "Century Club" for members with 100 or more consecutive meetings; maintenance of a Club scrapbook, which became the pride of members as it was passed around periodically

for inspection; the purchase of a diamond-set Club President's pin to be loaned to the organization's First Offi-

Photo: Kazanjian



JUDGES: (from top down) Past Director Karl Miller; C. A. Oulton, a Past Canadian Advisor; and Amos O. Squire, also a former Director.

cer each year; the presentation of a gift and a gavel to the retiring President.

Second—Newark, New Jersey

Acquaintanceship was promoted to an extraordinary degree by the Newark Rotary Club through the creation of an Assimilation Committee. A series of meetings was sponsored by it for newer Club members, who were invited to give three-minute biographical sketches, and these sessions were so successful that the idea was carried over into weekly luncheon meetings.

A "table captain" system was set up with captains of 25 tables assuming responsibility for the attendance of their groups. Tables became miniature "assimilation meetings," with members sketching their backgrounds and businesses. Interest was found so great that members lingered long after the adjournment bell. Stories told were human and intimate, devoid of generalizations; as well as stimulants to friendship.

On the meeting date nearest his birthday, a member was given special attention. He sat at the speakers' table, was introduced, and was given the opportunity to say a few words. The Club President presented a brief "fireside chat" on his background, hobbies, interests, and activities. Each birthday celebrant dropped a dollar bill into the birthday box, and funds received in this manner went to assist Youth Work.

Eager to give smaller Clubs a glimpse into the mechanics of the largest Club in the District (182), Newark Rotarians invited Club Presidents to weekly luncheons. Rarely did a week pass without such guests, and lavish was their praise of the assimilation feature. The Club furnished many speakers to District Clubs, as well as complete programs—from presiding officers and speakers to singers and entertainers.

SPECIALIZING in friendliness, Huntington Park, Calif., Rotarians have Rozella Towne, lovely film actress, among their boosters.



Photo: Brown

You'd never feel "strange" at the Newark Club. You—like all visitors—would be welcomed at the door by representatives of the Fellowship Committee, given a place of honor, made to feel at home, introduced to the assembled Club, and given a welcome "from the floor."

Other activities included an intercity meeting attended by 400 Rotarians and guests from Clubs in Districts 182 and 183; maintenance of friendly contacts

with cooperation among businessmen for the good of the greatest number.

The drama was not only well received by Club members, but was also requested by the Clubs of Alameda and San Jose. Performances were given in these near-by communities—and the second object was achieved.

A series of occupational conferences was held with the active cooperation of the vocational-guidance department of the public schools. Six speakers talked



ACTIVITIES of Rotarians in Chicago reached a peak in Vocational Service, and included a Business Show and a Business Relations Institute. Here's a general view of the exposition.

with the New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rotary Club through a bowling tournament, with a staging of the finals at the District Conference; sending of greetings to members ill at home and in hospitals, followed up by personal calls; presentation of two minstrel shows during the year by a Glee Club of 25 members, further cultivating fellowship and acquaintanceship.

Vocational Service

First—Oakland, California

Threefold was the program of the Oakland Rotary Club's Vocational Service Committee. Its 1938-39 program goal was stated as follows: (1) to present a craft program with speakers selected from the Club itself; (2) to present a Rotary play which would illustrate the application of Rotary principles in business; (3) to develop occupational conferences for the public schools in order to present the requisites necessary for various crafts. (This object tied in closely with the speakers' program before Club members.)

The Club's realization of its goal made local history. Beginning in September, 1938, a series of vocational talks was given, dealing with a variety of subjects—thus achieving the first object. A play was written and presented before Club members under the title *Frank Marsh—Business Samaritan*, dealing

before student bodies and in smaller conference groups, covering stenography, typing, and related subjects; opportunities in the field of national defense, nursing, salesmanship, education, and aeronautics. Material good was accomplished by this project—and the Club thus realized its entire Vocational Service program.

Second—Chicago, Illinois

Many activities covering a wide field have been carried on by the Chicago Rotary Club, but most noteworthy, perhaps, from the angle of better business relationships was the two-day Business Relations Institute held in March, 1939, on the campus of the University of Chicago.

The first of its kind in Rotary, the Institute—presented by the Business Methods Committee and the Board of Directors—proved that something practical can be done for a better understanding between management and labor. Thirty-five Rotarians representing nine Clubs, within a radius of 100 miles, accepted the Club's invitation, attending the Institute at a per capita cost of only \$10 for room, board, and speakers' fees. Members of other Clubs were invited, with a hope that they would promote similar institutes in their home communities.

For two days conference members lived together, thought together, and talked together—keeping always before themselves the problem of better busi-

ness relations. Speakers laid groundwork for discussions of business cycles, labor specialization, monopolies, labor unions, profit-sharing plans, and consumer and employer-employee relationships.

A number of definite and practical policies to guide management in dealing with labor were formulated during the first half of the conference. The second half of the Institute's program dealt with business relationships among Rotarians, resulting in a full report. This record of the Institute is available to other Clubs, and members of the Chicago Club's Business Methods Committee are anxious to assist Clubs which wish to sponsor similar institutes.

In addition, this Committee recommended to the Board of Directors the opening of membership classifications to include labor members. The discussion of this proposal was promoted through luncheon programs, at one of which an officer of the American Federation of Labor spoke; by references from the platform at other luncheons; and by open-letter discussions in the *Gyrator*, Club publication.

The Board later voted to open membership to two classifications—trade-union associations and railroad brotherhoods. While some Clubs have ventured into this field, "the action of the Chicago Club is significant because it is in a metropolitan area where the line between trade unionists and industrialists is sharply drawn," the entry manuscript explains.

Community Service

First—Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Not content with second-place honors in Community Service in 1937-38, the Fort Lauderdale Rotary Club came back in the 1938-39 Contest with such a wide range of civic-betterment projects that it won first place.

Fortunate in having the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce as Chairman of their Community Service Committee, Fort Lauderdale Rotarians were leaders in community projects and campaigns which raised more than one million dollars during the year. Whenever a civic program was under way, the list of committee members read like the Rotary Club's roster.

A \$500,000 slum-clearance and low-rent housing project was pressed to completion because of Club activity. When the city came to entering contracts as sponsor of the project, several owners of tenement property undertook to block the action by injunction, thus protecting their investments in an area where better housing was needed to improve health and prevent crime.

The Club called a public meeting at



Photo: Kiley

AMONG THE many organizations receiving assistance from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Rotarians, who captured first-place honors in Community Service, is the high school's colorful band.

which the citizenry heard supporting facts and displayed such enthusiasm that the objectors withdrew and the project was launched. At a subsequent meeting the Housing Authority paid public tribute to the Club for having saved the project when it appeared doomed.

"Major single Community Service accomplishment of the Club's year," says the entry manuscript, "was rendered posthumously by George Leete Anderson, an exemplary Rotarian and charter member," who upon his death left an estate of \$50,000 for the education of deserving boys and girls.

Trustees of this educational fund were Directors of the Club at the time the will was drawn, and vacancies in the trusteeship will be filled from the membership of the Club.

Additional Club interest in scholarship was shown when ten leading students of the high school were entertained at a Club luncheon. Silver goblets bearing Rotary's emblem were presented to the ranking boy and girl graduates, whose names have been engraved on a permanent plaque maintained by the Club at the school.

Other activities included "cleaning up of realty practices," presentation of gifts to individuals high in civic achievement, vocational-guidance activities in the high school, contribution of \$50 to the Children's Home Society and \$90 to the high-school swimming team, continued support of the high-school band and a Boy Scout troop, donation of \$50 to the troop's program, underwriting of tonsillectomies for indigent children at \$10 per case, providing glasses for poor children, active support of the Aquatic Forum, which brought over 500 swimmers to the city.

Leadership in getting a Summer playground and recreational program established through the city administration, support of a debt-liquidation campaign that raised \$15,000 for a publicly owned

and operated hospital, were provided.

Second—Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada

Located in a community of 10,000 persons, the Medicine Hat Rotary Club has 50 members. It raised \$4,847 for its Community Service fund during the 1938-39 Rotary year, expending \$3,617 of this amount. All members helped raise and dispense the money.

In the Fall of 1937, the community was ravaged by a severe epidemic of infantile paralysis, and lives were lost which might have been saved by an "iron lung." But in the vast province of Alberta, only two were available—one located 200 miles away, and a second, 400 miles distant.

When a second epidemic was threatening in 1938, the Medicine Hat Club lost no time in purchasing a "lung" and presenting it to the local hospital board. The disease struck again, and a number of lives were saved as a result of the Club's thoughtful preparation.

Continuing an interest in the health of others, Medicine Hat Rotarians contributed \$200 to the Canadian Institute for the Blind. One sightless girl, who went 2,000 miles to attend a school, was given "pocket money" by Club members who felt that she might otherwise be "destitute of any personal funds for the purchase of small delicacies." Financial help also was given to a movement fighting tuberculosis.

Representatives of the Club aided arrangements for a community skating and hockey rink, and for the local visit of the King and Queen.

An investigation disclosed that many underprivileged children were suffering from malnutrition, and this put the Club to work again. Rotarians now pay four-fifths of the cost of distributing milk to school children—and a method has been perfected "which avoids either an undemocratic discrimination or the humiliating feeling of charity."

Production in a Boy Scout toy shop was stepped up 400 percent when Club members took an interest in the project and supplied power equipment. Toys reconditioned and made went to provide a happier Christmas among less fortunate youngsters, and afforded Scouts valuable training in craftsmanship. The Club also raised \$1,500 for its Christmas Cheer Fund, which brightened 292 homes at yuletide.

Other activities included the presentation of gymnasium equipment to the Youth Training Movement and visits to classes by Club members; awarding of scholarships to high-school pupils, who were invited to appear at Club meetings as speakers; lending of financial assistance to a "pee-wee hockey league" for school children; operation of a book-loan service to indigent children, who use the books and return them for further use by others; presentation of a trophy in a school musical festival, and Club visits for winners; and participation of the Club's membership on many civic committees.

International Service

First—Norman, Oklahoma

What can be done by the inland Clubs to make International Service "something real and tangible"? The Rotary Club of Norman, Oklahoma, has one answer, and is anxious to pass it along to Clubs wondering over the question: "What can we do?"

Its threefold program was: (1) to be of definite service to other Clubs in District 124, by making available on request complete International Service programs (inclusive of speakers and entertainers representing 14 countries); (2) to make District 124 as a unit more internationally minded (by registering 21 foreign-born students from the University of Oklahoma at the District Conference); and (3) to emphasize further the importance of international goodwill and understanding among members of its own Club (by presenting 12 outstanding programs during the year dealing with international subjects).

How this was done is an interesting story. As "foreign students" enrolled at the University, they were met by a special International Program Committee, which explained the purpose of the Club's program and solicited cooperation. As a result, a speakers' bureau was established—a service available to Clubs of the District without cost other than travelling expenses.

Sixty-two separate programs were presented before 39 Rotary Clubs during the year, with several Clubs requesting repeat performances. Benefits of the program were mutual—young par-

ticipants met Rotarians over a large part of Oklahoma, establishing helpful contacts, while Rotarians gained new points of view and valuable information. Wearing native costumes when possible, speakers discussed economic, political, and social customs of their homelands, and sang "native" songs.

A chartered bus took 21 students to the District Conference, where the Norman Club staged a model International Service luncheon—the largest luncheon of the Conference. Students participated in the entire Conference program—delighting in wide acquaintanceship, the way that Rotary "works."

The 12 proposed meetings were held with outstanding speakers covering a wide field of international subjects, but perhaps the peak was reached when 21 students attended the Club's International Friendship Day. The speaker was the president of the ever-coöperative University.

"An altogether new conception of the international character of Rotary was gained by many members," the entry manuscript declares, who extended their understanding "beyond former horizons." The Norman Club's program also gave Rotarians in the District a broader view "of Rotary's place in the pattern of international goodwill," the manuscript asserts.

Second—Stratford, Ontario, Canada

Somewhat varied was the four-point program of the Stratford Rotary Club's International Service Committee, which contributed a weekly column to the Club's bulletin, carried out a weekly Rotary-flag ceremony, arranged a series of addresses on important international subjects at Club meetings, and insisted that all members of the Committee take

an active part in its program by a rotation of duties.

A three-way international meeting was a highlight of the year, consisting of a program which honored the Rotary Clubs of Bristol, England, and Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee. Manuscripts describing the three communities were exchanged, and were read at Club meetings; cables were exchanged and read, and long-distance telephone conversations were held to climax the three-way event.


To promote mutual understanding, the Club's International Service Committee sent 12 Canadian periodicals to the Bristol, England, and Paisley, Scotland, Clubs. The papers included educational, industrial, financial, agricultural, and current news designed to give Rotarians across the water a better picture of Canadian life. The periodicals were sent monthly with covering letters, and were received with unusual interest.

The importance of youth in world affairs was recognized by the International Service Committee of the Stratford Club, and a Committee member appeared at a Club luncheon as a speaker on international relationships among young people. It was suggested that mutual understanding could be advanced by an exchange of letters by youth of various countries, and the Committee subsequently interested the Stratford Collegiate in the plan.

Several additional Club meetings under the Committee's auspices kept the subject of youth and world affairs before members, and one of these was dedicated to Boy Scouts. Several representative Scouts attended the luncheon as guests.

FOREIGN-BORN students at the University of Oklahoma became a "speakers' bureau" for the Norman, Okla., Club. Here they sing "native songs" at an International Friendship Day.





Billy Phelps Speaking

COMMENT ON NEW BOOKS AND THINGS BY WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

AS THE Convention of Rotary International will be held in Cuba next June, it seems a good idea to suggest some books on that country and its environs so that Rotarians who are planning to journey thither by train, ship, or plane may read for information or for reminiscence.

Whether the war between the United States and Spain in 1898 was justifiable and expedient or something otherwise, it was certainly from the American point of view an unselfish war. I well remember how many nations in Europe and elsewhere were certain that the real American aim was to annex Cuba or to attempt annexation. The answer to that is what actually happened. And at the close of the war, instead of demanding indemnities from the defeated country, the United States paid 20 million dollars in cash for The Philippines. And in those days 20 million dollars really meant something.

I remember during the Spanish-American War Professor William Graham Sumner, of Yale, giving a public lecture entitled "The Conquest of the United States by Spain," which brought him a blizzard of uncomplimentary letters. But he was used to that and had a special trunk prepared, in which he kept epistolary insults; and when he felt depressed, he sometimes read them. Cuba is, of course, as independent as the United States. And may she ever remain so!

NOW WHETHER you travel thither by ship or by train or by plane, remember one of the paradoxes of the English language, which make it to me more lovable and interesting. I dislike people or things that are too consistent or logical. Now, when we send anything by car, we call it a shipment; and when we send anything by ship, we call it a cargo.

One effect of the Spanish-American War must please all nations whose mother tongue is Spanish. And this effect has happened more than once in history. An enormous increase in the number of Americans who learned the Spanish language was an immediate effect of that war, reflected not only in the academic world, but also in the commercial. Before the war the study of

Italian occupied in American schools and colleges a larger space (reckoning by number of students) than Spanish. But after the war (and there has been a steady increase in 42 years), Spanish courses were far more largely attended than Italian.

If Columbia is the gem of the ocean, Cuba is the jewel of the Antilles. It is one of the loveliest islands on the whole round globe.

Another geographical surprise awaits many Americans. I think the average American, when asked in what direction Havana is from Florida, would say southeast. Actually it is southwest.

An inexplicable but actual phenomenon is this, and I do not consider it either trivial or unimportant, because (omitting Vice-Presidents who later became Presidents) the only Vice-President of the United States who achieved immortality by one phrase was the late Thomas R. Marshall, who said, "What America needs is a good 5-cent cigar."

Now why is it that the best cigars in the world must be bought *in* or brought *from* Cuba? One would think that if the tobacco were imported into Key West or somewhere in Florida and the Cubans who make the cigars out of it imported also—that is to say, take the same tobacco and the same skilled artificers, and bring them only a few salty miles—the finished product would be exactly as fine as if made in its and their native land. Not so; in some way it suffers a sea change. Thus let me remind Rotarians going to the Convention who are smokers (probably a clear majority) that they are going to the paradise of cigars.

The most important recent work dealing with the land and water of which Cuba is the jewel is a new biography, *Christopher Columbus*, by Salvador de Madariaga. This is a big book of 524 pages illustrated with maps and a portrait. The author is a distinguished man of letters, scholar, statesman, philosopher, and diplomat, in earlier years an engineer. He served as Director of the League of Nations Disarmament Section, later as Spanish Ambassador to the United States, and then to France. At Yale University he was awarded the Henry E. Howland memorial prize for "marked distinction in the field of lit-

erature or fine arts or the science of government." Many years he worked for the peace of the world, preferring sanity to insanity. But with the world aflame, he went back in his mind to more civilized times, and devoted himself diligently and thoroughly to a study of Christopher Columbus.

In 1937 he contributed an article to *THE ROTARIAN*, which attracted much attention.* Now this new biography of Columbus made an immediate sensation, if such a word can be properly applied to research scholarship. It made a sen-



Photo: Pinchot
FROM MacKinlay Kantor's pen—a new novel of Cuban spirit.

sation by its profound learning, by its literary style, by its insight, wisdom, and judgment, applied to one of the most famous characters in all history. I cannot remember any new book that got a better press; and apparently it immediately took its place among the finest biographies of

our times, and our times are peculiarly given to this form of literature.

The pessimist Schopenhauer said that even in a world so tragic and sad as ours, there was always room for a jest, and he made plenty of good ones himself. Thus I may (or may not) be forgiven for a sudden but brief descent from the sublime to the ridiculous when I remind my readers of what "Doctor Traprock" said. What he said was that Columbus wasn't so remarkable for having discovered America—for how could he miss it? It extended from the Arctic to the Antarctic. Also that Balboa deserved little credit for having discovered the Pacific Ocean. Being in that neighborhood, how could he possibly fail to discover it? "But I," said Traprock, "discovered a bird that laid dice instead of eggs."

In the December, 1939, issue of the magazine *Travel*, Charles Morrow Wilson has an extremely interesting and valuable article entitled *The Heart of Rural Cuba*. This takes us away from tourist land into the country where the natives live and work. It is copiously

* *New Ways to Think*, by Salvador de Madariaga, June, 1937.

illustrated by photographs. We are told (news to me) that for 200 years sugar has been the chief Cuban crop, employing 100,000 people. In 1938 Cuba produced three times as much sugar as either Hawaii or The Philippines. Now I myself have visited the big sugar-cane places in Hawaii, so I have a pretty good notion of the enormous output of Cuba.

Here is a good and handy guidebook for the Rotarian visitor. Sir Algernon Aspinall is the author. It is called *The Pocket Guide to the West Indies*, was first published in 1907, and an entirely new and revised edition appeared in 1931. Two "cruise books" are *Caribbean Cruise*, by Harry La Tourette Foster, which gives descriptions of the places and their history; and *Caribbee Cruise*, by John W. Vandercook (illustrated), which has been well called a guide to the "atmosphere" of the islands, for it is so different from the routine style.

Here is a word that has always interested me; and I have never been able to determine its exact and exclusive significance. It is the word "main" as applied to the land and sea between Florida and Brazil. Is it only water, or can it also be exclusively applied to the land? "He sailed the Spanish Main." Now, does "main" refer to the mainland, for I have certainly seen it so used, or does it refer only to the water, for I have certainly seen it so used? The English poet A. H. Clough actually referred to it as *any salt water*, in his poem *Say Not the Struggle Nought Availeth*, where he wrote, "Comes silent, flooding in the main." Meaning the tide, any tide, anywhere. Well, there is a recent book called *Spanish Main: Focus of Envy*, by P. A. Means, published in 1935, giving the "saga" of the "big shots"—Columbus, Raleigh, Drake, and Morgan.

INCIDENTALLY, let every Rotarian re-read Walt Whitman's sublime, deeply affecting poem *Prayer of Columbus*.

Trailing the Conquistadores, by Samuel Guy Inman, is a dollar book, published by the Missionary Education Movement. *Ports of the Sun*, by Eleanor Early, is a guide to Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda, Panama. *White Elephants in the Caribbean*, by Henry Albert Phillips, is full of vivid descriptions of the amazing natural beauty of the West Indies. You remember when the Englishman said to the little American girl, "On the British Empire the sun never sets," and got the reply, "Oh, isn't that too bad? In America we have such lovely sunsets," and she might have added that perhaps the finest in the world are in the West Indies.

Hudson Strode is one of the best writers we have in his appreciation and description of beautiful places in Sum-

mer climes. His book *The Story of Bermuda* is a masterpiece. And his *The Pageant of Cuba* is equally resplendent and well salted with humor. *Cuban Tapestry* is an entertaining anecdotal narrative of Sydney Aylmer Clark's wanderings through Cuba.

One of the leading American novelists is Joseph Hergesheimer. His *The Three Black Pennys*, *Java Head*, *Linda Condon*, are works of art; in these latter years he has temporarily abandoned fiction and written biographies and books of travel. His *Sheridan* is remarkable. His command of English style, his love of color and fire, make everything he writes of the Tropics particularly fine; so, although the following book appeared in 1920, it is extremely valuable for those who are about to visit Cuba. People's habits and customs change, but scenery remains. Scenery is so much more beautiful than the—well, you know what I mean. Mr. Hergesheimer's book is *San Cristóbal de la Habana*.

In 1931 A. Hyatt Verrill produced a book called *Cuba of Today*. His slogan was "Bring the car," for he advised travel by automobile; and if he advised that in 1931, it certainly holds for 1940.

For a readable survey of Cuba today—or, rather, as it was in 1934—one could hardly do better than to secure *Problems of the New Cuba*. Its 500 pages of text give a detailed picture of social, economic, educational, political, and other problems of the isle. Eleven American experts made the study in response to an invitation of Cuba's then President, Carlos Mendieta.

Two biographically historical works are *History of the Cuban Republic*, by Charles Edward Chapman, and *Liberty: the Story of Cuba*, by Horatio Seymour Rubens. Rubens, a friend of the patriot José Martí, describes the struggle in Cuba for independence. Both are scholarly and exciting.

And now for an absolutely contemporary novel by the distinguished American writer MacKinlay Kantor, whose dog book will never be forgotten. In February of this very year 1940 appeared *Cuba Libre*, a dramatic novel of a patriot who "represents the eternal revolutionary spirit of Cuba."

THE MOST important recent work dealing with the land and water of which Cuba is the jewel is a new biography, *Christopher Columbus*, by Salvador de Madariaga, former ROTARIAN contributor. "Departure of Columbus," at right, from De Bry's *Voyages*.

I am a professional giver of advice, the easiest of all things to do. Do I always live up to what I advise? Impossible; thus I have not read all these books that I recommend to you—I mean those in this article. They combine instruction with entertainment.

Like many places on the round earth that are surpassingly beautiful, these West Indies abound in tragedies—the dramatic tragedies of history. I remember our great teacher at Yale whom I have already quoted in this article, Professor William Graham Sumner, and his *obiter dicta* about Napoleon and the Haiti patriot Toussaint L'Ouverture. The latter was the subject of a eulogy by Wendell Phillips, whose eloquence exceeded his cerebration, but who was a spellbinder of the first class.

WHAT Sumner told us was that when Toussaint had succeeded in Haiti, he wrote to the great Napoleon as one leader to another. Napoleon replied by inviting Toussaint to come over to France and pay him a visit. Toussaint accepted, expecting a royal welcome. Napoleon put him in a dungeon and left him there. Sumner paused a moment and remarked, "Napoleon was one of the most cold-hearted rascals who ever lived."

Books mentioned, publishers and prices:
Christopher Columbus. Salvador de Madariaga. Macmillan. 1940. \$4.—*The Pocket Guide to the West Indies*. Sir Algernon Aspinall. Macmillan. 1931. \$3.50.—*Caribbean Cruise*. Harry La Tourette Foster. Dodd, Mead. 1928. \$3.—*Caribbee Cruise*. John W. Vandercook. Reynal & Hitchcock. 1938. \$3.50.—*Trailing the Conquistadores*. Samuel Guy Inman. Missionary Education Movement. 1930. \$1.—*Spanish Main: Focus of Envy*. 1492-1700. P. A. Means. Scribner's. 1935. \$3.—*Ports of the Sun*. Eleanor Early. Houghton, Mifflin. 1937. \$2.25.—*White Elephants in the Caribbean*. Henry Albert Phillips. McBride. 1936. \$2.75.—*The Pageant of Cuba*. Hudson Strode. Smith and Haas. 1934. \$3.—*Cuban Tapestry*. Sydney Aylmer Clark. McBride. 1936. \$2.50.—*San Cristóbal de la Habana*. Joseph Hergesheimer. Knopf. 1920. \$2.50.—*Cuba of Today*. A. Hyatt Verrill. Dodd, Mead. 1931. \$2.50.—*A History of the Cuban Republic*. Charles Edward Chapman. Macmillan. 1927. \$5.—*Liberty: the Story of Cuba*. H. S. Rubens. Harcourt. 1932. \$2.50.—*Cuba Libre*. MacKinlay Kantor. Coward McCann. 1940. \$1.50.—*Problems of the New Cuba*. Foreign Policy Association. 1935. \$3.



PEEPS at things to come

Scientific discoveries and their applications of special interest to the business and professional man. Address inquiries to: D. H. Killeffer, Peeper Department, ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Blackout By-Product. Since Britain has adopted the blackout as a protection against threatened air raids, British dye makers and dyers are unable to keep up with the demand for dark colors, especially black, and for goods dyed with them. Draperies, as well as clothing, in dark shades require larger quantities of dyes than light and pastel shades, which increases the stringency.

Synthetic Rubber Up. Elastic characteristics of Neoprene chemical rubber are much like those of natural rubber, and the synthetic material is being used in mountings and shock absorbers for heavy machinery in increasing quantities. It is also used in eyeglass mountings. Especially valuable is the resistance of the synthetic material to gasoline, oil, and other solvents. Most recent and spectacular of its applications is in the seals holding the actuating oil in a new full-feathering airplane propeller. Not only must the oil be held against pressure leakage at as much as 400 pounds per square inch, but also gaskets must remain tight over a temperature range from -50° to $+150^{\circ}$ F.

Cement Pipe Linings. To resist the corrosion of mine water, oil-well brine, and similar liquids, steel pipe is being lined with cement. The finished product is handled in the same way as unlined pipe except that it cannot be bent without breaking the lining. Frictional resistance to liquid flow is said to be reduced below that of the original pipe.

Synthetic Soap Fats. Germany at war finds itself short of fats which it has been accustomed to import largely from overseas. To eke out its supply, processes are being developed and plants projected to produce fatty acids suitable for making soap from by-products of its synthetic-fuel industry. Motor fuel is being made by the treatment of coal and lignite with hydrogen, and among the by-products of the operation is a material resembling paraffin. When this is treated with air under proper conditions, it yields fatty acids from which soap can be made. The process is expected to permit fats hitherto consumed in the soap industry to be used as food.

Bagged Frozen Foods. Quick-frozen meats and other foods suffer through loss of moisture. This is prevented by a new type of transparent packaging material made from rubber latex. The elastic bag is stretched over the opening of a chamber connected to a vacuum pump and the quick-frozen food inserted in much the same way that surgeons put on thin rubber gloves. Once pack-

aged the food product is protected from freezer burn, loss of moisture, and contact with air.

Neon in the Boiler Room. The brilliant red rays of the neon lights common in modern electric signs pierce fog effectively. This has proved valuable in a new illuminator for the gauge glasses in boiler rooms where steam often makes vision difficult. A neon light with a magnifier is mounted behind the gauge glass. That part of the tube containing water shows as a broad red column, but above the water level only a thin red line is seen.

Camphor in Movies. Two decades ago camphor came from Formosan trees and cost \$3.65 a pound. Today it is made synthetically from the turpentine of southern pine and sells for 35 cents a pound. What of it? Simply this: movie films made each year contain half a million pounds of camphor. Besides saving more than a million and a half dollars annually in the cost of movies, a good cash market is created for a lot of turpentine.

Dressed in Milk. Estimates place 63 quarts as the amount of milk necessary to make enough synthetic wool to outfit a woman in a dress and coat. That is based on current styles and cannot survive too great a change in that respect.

Old Greek Coins Pay Out. Recent studies of corrosion of bronze coins of ancient Greece have given metallurgists

Photos: Courtesy, Rotarian B. M. Mehl



VARIED states of corrosion are apparent in these centuries-old Greek coins. The silver piece (left) was issued while Alexander ruled Macedonia (B.C. 336-323). The coin at the right—of bronze—was issued during the time of Faustina the younger (2nd Century).

new and valuable data on which to plan modern alloys to resist today's conditions. Fortunately the Greeks obtained their metals from several sources, which gave their coins a variety of compositions. The extraordinarily long exposure of these coins to corrosive conditions—20 to 25 centuries—has developed differences in behavior which would not show up under the usual

tests. Bronzes with low tin content and low to moderate amounts of lead are thus shown to be superior to others on the long pull.

Air Conditioning Tobacco. Humidors were first used to keep cigars and tobacco fresh, which might be considered air conditioning. Only now are tobacco farmers being shown how effective air conditioning can be in their curing barns. The problem is directly opposite that of the humidors, since drying and not moistening is needed. Control of air condition in curing bright leaf is said to cut curing time in half.

Liquid "Philosophers' Stone." Currently the alchemists' philosophers' stone, which by contact would turn lead to gold, appears as a multiplicity of stuffs, called catalysts, which promote chemical happenings and help things along by their mere presence. The similarity is easy to see as long as the catalyst is a solid. Now the not-too-familiar liquid used to etch glass, hydrofluoric acid, appears in the rôle of a philosophers' stone. Among other things it makes plastics of oils and new solvents from alcohols and acids, and shows promise of aiding in many other useful transformations.

Synthetic Fishing. New alibis are provided for fishermen in synthetic resins now forcing their way into fishing tackle. Leaders made in a chemical factory instead of a silkworm have been given a good start by a shortage of gut from Spain. Even "silk" lines of extraordinary strength and lightness are now American chemical products.

Rubber from Sugar? Before we become accustomed to the idea that rubberlike materials can be made from lime, coal, salt, and water or from natural gas, salt, and sulfur, the apple cart is upset by the news that oil companies are going into rubber manufacture—actually making the rubber itself from gas once wasted in refining operations. There is also a prospect that sugar and turpentine may be made to undergo chemical changes so profound that they too will yield rubber. Apparently the question becomes not will we have rubber, but which rubber will we prefer.

Insect Baits. The technique of luring insects to their death by attractive odors leads researchers to all kinds of queer facts. Flies are strangely like human beings, for instance. When males and females are together, they seem to be equally attracted to the odor of alcohol; but when the sexes are separated, alcohol has a considerably greater attraction for the males. Some day that fact may be useful.

Milk-Bottle Pictures. The battle of the century between glass bottles and tin cans continues. The latest round goes to glass with the development of a new method of lithographing directly on its surface in as many as four colors. The inks require baking for a short time at moderate temperature to set them.

Rotarians in the NEWS



A CURRENT VISITOR in the United States is Gustaf Lorentz Munthe, of Göteborg, Sweden—manager of an arts and crafts museum and a Past District Governor of Rotary International. On an unofficial mission in behalf of the Finnish people, he and the eminent men of North Europe with whom he is travelling are cooperating with the Hoover Relief Campaign. Rotarian Munthe is the author of several books on art, has had a part in many world exhibitions.

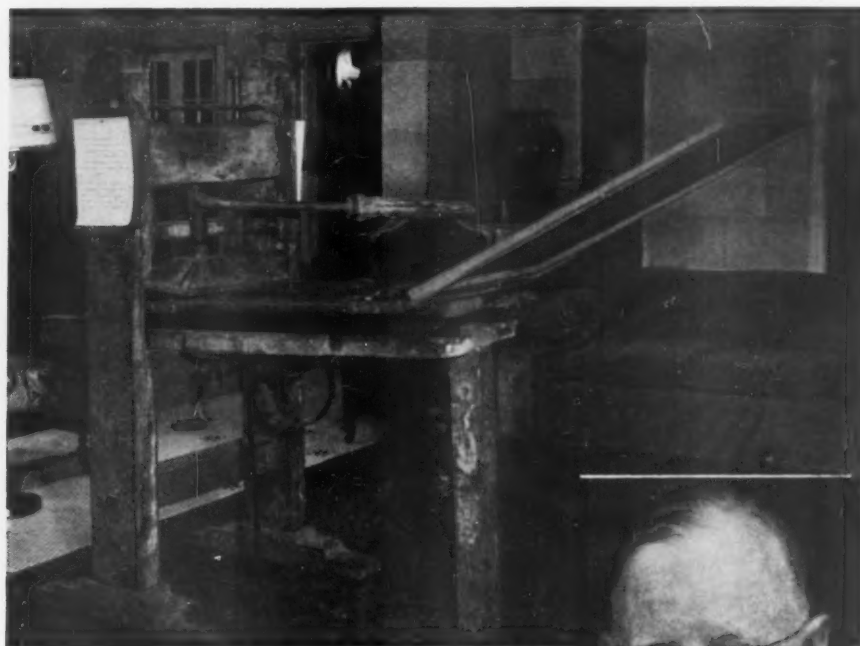


Photo: (above) Courtesy, Times & News Pub. Co.

THIS PRICELESS RELIC of American printing, probably the first press built in the United States, now stands beside the printing tools of Benjamin Franklin in the Colonial Print Shop in Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Pa. It comes from near-by Gettysburg, where Rotarian John D. Keith (right), director of a publishing company which owns it, arranged for its permanent loan. Constructed before 1800 by Adam Ramage, a skillful Scots joiner, the press saw constant use until the 1890s. The Gettysburg Centinel, the paper it long printed, missed only one issue in its life—before the Battle of Gettysburg.



HIS SERENE HIGHNESS Prince Varnvaidyaka Voravarn, of Thailand (Siam), is Immediate Past President of the Rotary Club of Bangkok, and, in the words of the District Governor, is "a very keen and energetic Rotarian... the life of the last annual Conference." The Prince's interest in Rotary is said to be typical of that of the ruling families in Thailand and Malaya, a pleasing aspect of Rotary in these regions. Thailand is a kingdom of 14½ million people, is a democratic constitutional monarchy.



BACK in the United States for his second visit in less than a year is Bishop Ralph A. Ward, of Chengtu, China. After attending the Cleveland Convention last June, he lectured in America, and then returned home. Rotarian Ward has done much to extend Rotary in West China, is an active member of the Chengtu Rotary Club and an honorary member and Past Secretary of the Nanking Club. He is a leader in the Methodist Church.

THE NEW Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation is Hermann Obrecht (below), formerly an active member but now an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Solothurn. As a civil servant for 40 years, he has held many cantonal and national offices, among them the presidency of the Solothurn Cantonal Bank, and the chief office of the Federal Department of Public Economy, the latter since 1935. As noted in this department last month, the President of Switzerland, Marcel Pilet-Golaz, is also an honorary Rotarian, in the Lausanne Club.

Photo: Courtesy, Swiss Rotary Review



1940 Convention
Havana,
Cuba
June 9-14

Rotary Reporter

A little news magazine of and for Rotary International

4,998 Rotary Clubs
(101 since July 1)
212,259
Rotarians

To Havana for 50 Cents a Week Some lucky member of the MARBLE HILL-LUTESVILLE, Mo., Rotary Club will get a \$120 contribution toward his expenses to the Rotary Convention in HAVANA, CUBA, in June. Each week the 18 members "chip in" 50 cents apiece for the fund. There's one string attached. The lucky fellow must tell stay-at-homes all about it upon his return from the Convention.

Old Ghent Church Being Restored Nearing realization is a dream of Rotarians of GHENT, BELGIUM, who four years ago provided the initiative for a movement to restore the city's historical St. Nicholas Church.

Photo: E. Sacré



GHENT Rotarians initiate church restoration.

They made the initial contribution of 10,000 francs, and sponsored the organization of a restoration society, which has raised 205,350 francs for the work.

Six Rotarians are members of the society's board of directors, which plans a long-range program that will cost between 9 and 10 million francs. St. Nicholas (center above), of early Gothic architecture, is the oldest church in date of foundation in Ghent.

Postcard Sale 'Sells' a Town

Publication and sale of pictorial postcards not only netted MILFORD, MICH., Rotarians \$95, but also did much to publicize their community. The cards were sold in a contest among children, with the presentation of a prize to the best salesman.

Other activities of MILFORD Rotarians include care and treatment of a crippled child; repair and distribution of used toys at Christmas; a Christmas decoration contest among the community's homes; a Rotary library; presentation

of a skit, *Rotary on Trial*, before the BRIGHTON, MICH., Rotary Club; a series of bowling matches with BRIGHTON Rotarians; and the initiation of a program to assist underprivileged and delinquent children.

The Club recently celebrated its second birthday with a ladies' night.

Warmth, Fun for Evacuated Tots

A group of evacuated youngsters recently received warm Winter clothing and toys from members of the WILLESSEN EAST, LONDON, ENGLAND, Rotary Club. But this is just one of the Club's Community Service projects. Others include donation to a fund which provided yule gifts for old-age pensioners, sending of books and magazines to soldiers and sailors, conveyance of convalescent patients from the local hospital to their homes, and furnishing a doctor member with clothing for an anti-gas center.

Wives of Rotarians in LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND, are knitting "comforts" for soldiers and sailors. A communication has been received from a ship captain who suggests that his crew would be grateful for cigarettes, books, and magazines. . . . Rotarians of the PARIS, FRANCE, Club recently contributed 1,000 francs to aid refugees. . . . A gift of \$50 was made to the Finnish relief fund by Rotarians of WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT. . . . In COLOMBO, CEYLON, Rotarians have organized a Jewish Refugee Relief Committee, which collects wearing apparel for distribution. A Club member donates store space for the project.

Silver for Brass—and Uniforms

Citizens of WINSTED, CONN., have Rotarians to thank for a recent community concert by the brand-new WINSTED City Band. No, members of the Rotary Club did not toot the horns and pound the drums, but they did make possible the band's organization.

Speaking of bands: The Rotarians of GLASGOW, Mo., and their ladies sponsored a recent dance to raise money for their high-school musical organization. The dance netted \$200, which was turned over to the band for new uniforms.

Children Week Is April 27-May 4

Boys and Girls Week, which began as a Rotary project in NEW YORK CITY and which is now supported by many organizations in hundreds of communities, will be observed this year from April 27 to May 4. An "Advance Herald" describing the week has been published and distributed by Rotary International, and a *Manual of Suggestions* has been prepared. This will be furnished gratis to Clubs requesting it.

Rotarian John L. Griffith, of CHICAGO, is chairman of the 1940 National Boys and Girls Week Committee for the United States, while Rotarian S. Kendrick Guernsey, of ORLANDO, FLA., is secretary. (See reading references, page 63.)

City Men Feed Farm Neighbors

Farmers and businessmen reversed normal economic relationships at a recent meeting of the ALBANY, OREG., Rotary Club when 30 members entertained and fed 31 of their rural neighbors. Yes, the food was important, but more important were the lessons learned in better rural-urban relationships.

New Clubs Enter Rotary's Ranks

Following are ten new Rotary Clubs recently admitted to Rotary International: Manchester, Conn.; The Pocono Mountains (Mt. Pocono), Pa.; Manzanillo, Mexico; Plymouth, Mass.; Corumbá, Brazil; Davison, Mich.; San Martín, Argentina; Lascano, Uruguay; Villarrica, Chile; and Latacunga, Ecuador.

Youth Serves Notice on Age!

Practical and effective is the vocational-guidance program of the KANSAS CITY, KANS., Rotary Club. Each month the principals of the city's four high schools and junior college select representative youths to attend four meetings of the Club.

Introduced to Club members engaged in businesses which interest them, the youths sit with these Rotarians at luncheon and visit their places of business during the afternoon. Each week the boys visit different firms, and at the end of the month each makes a verbal report to the Club—inclusive of his im-

Photo: Perry-Pix



SALISBURY Clubs in England and North Carolina "attended" the 20th birthday party of the Salisbury, Md., Club via the telephone.

pressions of Rotary. Members are still chuckling over the comment of one lad, who was cautioned that the legal profession is already stocked with plenty of good lawyers.

"Well, sir," the chap said, "the lawyers already practicing will just have to take their own chances when I get to practicing. I can't be looking out for them."

Rotary Bookshelf Excites Students

Popular with students is the Rotary bookshelf in the MELROSE, MASS., High School, which Rotarians augmented recently with \$50 worth of vocational books. The librarian reports that the Rotary-furnished books are taken home for study more than any others, and comments: "Young folks surely do look for help in choosing their vocations these days."

Ladies Receive and Give Gifts

An international flavor was given the ladies' night program staged recently by ROXBORO, N. C., Rotarians through the distribution of gifts received from Clubs in distant lands.

Several months before the affair was held, the ROXBORO Club Secretary wrote letters to 60 Rotary Clubs, enclosing dollar bills for the favors. Forty-six gifts—just the right number—were received, ranging from hand-carved brooches to dolls and perfume.

Turkeys, waffle irons, handbags, and mirrors were among gifts distributed at a recent HONOLULU, HAWAII, ladies' luncheon.

While ladies in ROXBORO and HONOLULU received gifts, the ladies at an ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Rotary-sponsored luncheon gave one. They turned over \$33 to the student loan fund of the ATLANTIC CITY Club.

Open Hearts and Purses for Health

Carrying on in a Rotary tradition of service, Rotarians in countless communities are literally opening their hearts and purses to assist those in poor health.

The Mobile Clinic of the SHANGHAI, CHINA, Rotary Club has completed more

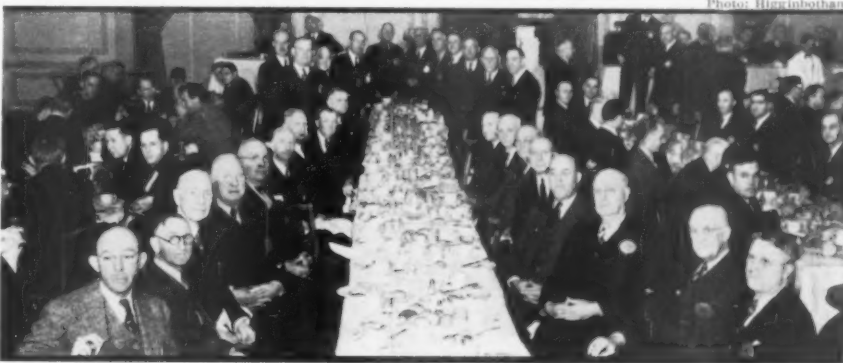
than two years of humanitarian work among refugees. More than 59,000 cases have been diagnosed and treated, while more than 500 patients have been transferred to hospitals for further treatment.

Speaking of clinics: A Rotarian doctor began one in HAIFA, PALESTINE, which is now supported by the HAIFA Rotary Club. . . . Sponsorship of a crippled-children clinic by SHERMAN, TEX., Rotarians resulted in a county organization to carry on this work. . . .

provide braces, glasses, and other necessities for dependent boys and girls; raised several thousand dollars to prevent suspension of a school dental clinic; and created a fund of \$15,000 to buy equipment for a hospital.

Service to Others at Birthday Fête

Birthdays can be celebrated by doing something to flatter, advertise, and gratify the celebrants, or by doing something nice for someone else. Rotarians of HAVERHILL, MASS.,



THIRTY-THREE "veterans" of the Dallas, Tex., Rotary Club, who have maintained membership for 25 or more years were honored at a recent meeting and presented with silver plaques.

The Rotary Club of ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA, sponsored the organization of a crippled children's association and promoted the collection of funds to support it. Of a total of £1,300, the Club contributed £202. Rotarians also subscribed £25 for playroom equipment at a crippled children's home. . . .

Three hundred Rotarians in District 153 (Michigan) attended a luncheon and institute in the interest of crippled youngsters under the auspices of the YPSILANTI, MICH., Rotary Club. Among the speakers was Rotarian Paul H. King, of DETROIT, president of The National Society for Crippled Children. . . .

For 20 years Rotarians of PORTLAND, OREG., have been interested in restoring persons to health. The Club spent \$20,000 to establish a "Rotary Floor" in a hospital, created a \$5,000 trust fund to

chose the second plan for their recent silver anniversary by presenting a series of free community lectures.

Other Clubs recently passing their 25th milestones are SAGINAW, MICH.; BAY CITY, MICH.; and ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Booklets Tell Youths of Jobs

Two occupational guidance booklets have recently been published by a Committee of the BUFFALO, N. Y., Rotary Club. The booklets are designed for use by school principals and guidance counsellors, and for radio programs.

'Prexy' on 'the Spot'—but in Fun

A much-enjoyed tradition in the DAVENPORT, IOWA, Rotary Club is the annual meeting of Past Presidents at which the Club's "Prexy" is an invited guest. In the spirit of good fun, Past Presidents put the incumbent First Officer "on the spot," preferring and pressing concocted charges. Aside from the fun, helpful ideas for a more fruitful program are suggested.

Pentictionians Keep Busy Year Round

When a Rotary Club "plugs along" week after week at a number of projects, the scope of its activities may be overlooked, but summaries of yearly activities can be revealing, sometimes, even to members.

Such a "Did you know?" summary of the PENTICTON, B. C., CANADA, Club shows the following activities: sponsorship of a carnival and exhibition netting \$690; a substantial contribution toward new town-band uniforms; swimming instructions for 250 youngsters, climaxed by a regatta with prizes; financial aid to Sea Cadets, Schoolboys Police Patrol, Boy Scouts, and a Basketball Club; presentation of a trophy to a Sea Scout troop;

Photo: Staff photographer



FIVE Havana Convention-mappers: (left to right) Sergio Herrera, Hotel Committee Chairman; Faustino Grana, Asturian Club (Convention Hall) President; District Governor Carlos Garate Bru; Luis Machado, Host Club Executive Chairman; and Carlos Calvet, Host Club President.

coöperation with Scouts in a "hospital" for the repairing of toys; a theater "food matinee" to fill 40 hampers which were later distributed; and a donation of equipment to the Red Cross Society to aid in making hospital supplies.

Baby Photos Plus Quiz Equal Fun! While they hadn't forgotten that once they were little shavers, Rotarians of PRINCETON, W. VA., were surprised recently to see baby photographs of themselves at a unique Club meeting. A quiz was held with each Rotarian attempting to identify members from the pictures. The climax of hilarity came when several men failed to recognize themselves! One of the baby photos which delighted Club members was over 60 years old.

Wives Band As Rotary Helpmates "To assist Rotary in all it stands for" and to promote fellowship among members and interest in their husbands' classifications are the purposes behind an organized Rotary-wives group of LUFKIN, TEX.

Providing milk for undernourished school children and selling tickets for a Rotary-sponsored Institute of International Understanding are projects undertaken by the women.

Small Loan Fund Does a Big Job While the student loan fund of the EDINBURG, TEX., Rotary Club is small compared with some others, it is doing a big job. Twenty-nine boys and girls have been able to attend 11 different colleges and universities through use of it. The fund was

begun in 1928 with \$100, and has grown to \$1,700. Several loans for the purchase of livestock have been made to 4-H Club boys eying college.

Braille Book Opens New World "I don't believe you can realize how much this subscription means to me," a sightless man wrote MONTCLAIR, N. J., Rotarians in appreciation for the gift of the Braille edition of *The Reader's Digest*. The book opens a new world for him, which he shares with a blind friend by passing along the magazine.

No Rotary in Spain, Czechoslovakia Spanish and Czechoslovakian Rotary Clubs (Districts 60 and 66) are considered as having ceased to exist as of January 19, 1940, according to a recent statement from Rotary's Secretariat.

Almost immediately after the Civil War broke out in Spain in July, 1936, the 28 Rotary Clubs in that country ceased to operate. In 1938 the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia became a part of Germany, and the Rotary Clubs in that territory suspended operation. There remained, however, in Czechoslovakia (the present Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia) 39 Rotary Clubs, several of which functioned satisfactorily from September, 1938, to March, 1939.

Following Germany's occupation of Bohemia and Moravia and the influence exerted upon Slovakia, all Clubs in those territories stopped functioning in March, 1939.

As a result of termination of membership in these Districts—and previous

dissolution of Rotary Clubs in Germany and Italy—the total number of Rotary Clubs in the world has dropped slightly below 5,000. Many new Clubs are in the process of organization, and with expansion urged upon District Governors by President Walter D. Head, it is expected that the total number of Clubs will soon surpass the 5,000 mark again.

25 Students Study Rotary Twenty-five students representing approximately 11,000 pupils in WILLIAMSPORT and SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT, PA., were recently voted into fellowship as "juniors" by the WILLIAMSPORT Rotary Club. Selections were based on outstanding scholarship, character, and deportment, and the class brought the "junior" group to 313 members.

Coming Rotary Events

Mar. 27 to 31—Meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago.
April 5 and 6—Magazine Committee meets in Chicago.
April 27—Investment Committee will meet.
April 28 to 30—Chicago meeting of the Finance Committee.
May 24 to 30—Board of Directors to meet in Chicago.

House-to-House Fellowship To foster good fellowship among members and their wives, Rotarians of BENONI, SOUTH AFRICA, have inaugurated a house-to-house visitation program. Every month each Rotarian entertains two other Rotarians and their ladies in his home. In due time all members will have visited in the homes of all other members. Informality is stressed and refreshments served during visitations are kept simple—"tea and biscuits or something like that."

Seek to Curb Highway Massacre To reduce highway deaths and traffic accidents is an object of the DUNN, N. C., Rotary Club, which has launched a community safety campaign. Signs designating a bicycle route for school children have been placed, and other signs urging caution will be erected on highways leading into the city. Plans are under way for a chart showing accidents and deaths, which will be erected in a public place.

Radio Auction Benefits Cripples The eighth annual radio auction held by the Rotary Club of FREDERICTON, N. B., CANADA, continued a successful series of money-raising events in the interest of crippled children. More than 400 items, donated to the Club, were sold in four and one-half hours, bringing in approximately \$1,700. (For details of last year's auction see the February, 1939, ROTARIAN.)

Two-Year Study Results in Club Culminating two years of surveys and promotion, the Rotary Club of CLARKSBURG, W. VA., recently voted to raise \$250 for a year's sponsorship of a Salvation Army Boys Club in EAST CLARKSBURG. The money will be raised within and outside the Club.



Photo: Hemmer

"MAJOR BLOWS" Amateur Night as presented by the Rotary Club of Southern Pines, N. C., had all the polish of a "big-time show." It built up goodwill—and the Club's charity fund.



Photo: Bureau of Reclamation

MOUNTAIN breezes whipped up appetites that were hard on the "chuck wagon" when Rotarians of Boulder City and Las Vegas, Nev., enjoyed an intercivic meeting at Boulder Dam.

STAND-BYS. Wives of mobilized members of the Poitiers, France, Rotary Club recently received letters from the Club stating that it stands ready to assist and advise them at all times. The Club has been active in aiding those "at the front" and their families.

Reception. Famous is Latin-American hospitality. And warm will be the welcome given Rotarians when they gather in Havana, Cuba, in June for their Convention. Already banners are being made for their reception, and children as well as their Rotary-minded parents will wave them, as attested by



A TINY senorita smiles a Caribbean welcome.

the above photo. The tiny senorita is the daughter of NELSON RAMIREZ, of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, Governor of District 45. MARILYN is only 3½.

Genealogy. A Rotary Club, it is said, is a cross section of community business and professional life. But what about nationalities in a typical American Club? A questionnaire answered by 262 members of the Philadelphia, Pa., Rotary Club (60 percent of the Club's roster) discloses the following statistics: percentage of members born in the United States, 95, and outside, 5; percentage of members' fathers not native-born Americans, 21, and grandfathers, 41. Ancestry of the members' grandfathers not native born is divided as follows: British born, 59 percent; German born, 33 percent; and other nationalities, 8 percent.

Hold the Boat! It happened in Iquique, Chile, when two globe-trotting Rotarians, GEORGE P. DENISON and CHARLES R. FRAZIER, both Past Presidents of the Honolulu, Hawaii, Club, were entertained at an Iquique Rotary Club luncheon. As time passed, the guests exhibited anxiety over the departure of their steamer, and their bewilderment as sailing time came and went drew only smiles from hosts. Returned to the dock an hour late, the visiting Rotarians were delighted—and relieved—to find the boat waiting for them. The secret of why and how was explained by a mem-



ber of the host Club—the agent for the steamship company. He simply carried the boat's clearance papers in his brief case to give the guests a longer visit in Iquique!

Harris Portraits. Still available are a limited number of full-color portraits of Rotary's Founder, PAUL P. HARRIS, similar to the February ROTARIAN cover. Printed on linen-finish paper and suitable for framing, portraits can be secured by sending 25 cents (in the United States) to Department PH, THE ROTARIAN, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Bibbed Feast. Widely known is the delicious barbecued crab served at ROTARIAN WILLIAM DEANE'S "Broiler" in Portland, Oreg. And among those who'll boost the delectable crustaceans is WAL-



"THIS IS great," President Head tells District Governor Fixott as they enjoy Portland crab.

TER D. HEAD, Rotary's President, a recent guest. The above photo shows him in action, decked out in the customary checkered bib. While in Portland, PRESIDENT HEAD addressed 400 Rotarians of Portland and 19 near-by communities.

Convention Mappers. The shift of Rotary's June Convention from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Havana, Cuba—about which all Rotarians know—has not altered the personnel of the Convention-planning Committees. Both the Convention and the North American Transportation Committees are working at top speed, handling a myriad of details. Who are these busy fellows? The Convention Committee comprises FERNANDO CARBAJAL, of Lima, Peru; ERNESTO SANTOS BASTOS, of Lisbon, Portugal; JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CIBILS, of Montevideo, Uruguay; CHARLES REEVE VANNEMAN, of Albany, N. Y.; RICHARD H. WELLS, of Po-

catello, Idaho; JULIO ZETINA, of Mexico City, Mexico. F. IRVING HOLMES, of Fort Myers, Fla.; ED. R. JOHNSON, of Roanoke, Va.; and C. EDGAR DREHER, of Atlantic City, N. J., are substitute members. ROTARIANS VANNEMAN, DREHER, and WINTHROP R. HOWARD, of New York, N. Y., comprise the Transportation Committee.

Message. On the eve of a holiday a Rotarian in Pittsburgh spoke—and now he knows that people heard his voice in New Zealand, Australia, Europe, Canada, in many parts of the United States, and in ships on the high seas. The speaker was the REV. FREDERICK KEMPTER, Founder-President of the Rotary Club of South Hills, Pittsburgh, Pa. By long and short wave his message of goodwill reached these distant lands. Many churches in Great Britain, "blackened out," amplified ROTARIAN KEMPTER's address for their audiences.

Cosmopolitan. Most Rotarians live and work in the community in which they hold Rotary Club membership, but this isn't the case in New York, N. Y. Members of this Club live almost everywhere except in New York. Not more than a dozen men on the Club roster were born in New York City, and not more than 25 live in New York County. A recent survey discloses that Club members live in 50 different communities scattered over many counties in at least three States. Some members live 75 miles from others.

Finnish View. GOVERNOR MARCUS TOLLET, of the 69th District (Finland), who is now in the United States, has indicated a willingness to speak before Dis-



ST. PAUL'S President Rae shows off Winter Carnival "Palace of Ice" to Visitor Head.

strict Conferences and Rotary Clubs during March, April, and May. He is prepared to discuss Rotary in Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, but it is understood that he will be at liberty to discuss, too, the present Finnish situation. Rotary's Central Office in Chicago will prepare a tentative schedule for GOVERNOR TOLLET from requests it receives, and expenses will be prorated among places visited.

Intact! It will take more than an appendectomy to mar the 15-year perfect-attendance record of ROTARIAN E. F. BERANEK, of Ord, Nebr., if fellow Club members have their say. When ROTARIAN BERANEK was convalescing, the Club adjourned its regular meeting to his bedside. It was a 100 percent meeting, too! . . . ROBERT A. REID is the Secretary of the Rotary Club of Stratford, Ont., Canada. Not long ago he broke a leg, an arm, and a collarbone in an auto accident, and was hospitalized. This, he feared, would break his cherished record of 18 years of perfect Rotary Club attendance, which would have been enough to break the most stoic heart. But he didn't let it. Two following Thursdays saw him arrive, bandage-swathed, at his Club's meeting place, in an ambulance—and he hasn't missed a meeting since. His fellow members broke into applauding smiles.

Authors. Helping to feed the book presses of the world with substantial stuff now and then are many Rotarian authors, authors by profession or pleasure. Here are two who have new books on the market: BENJAMIN A. FRANKLIN, Rotary Club of Springfield, Mass., *Banners in the Wind* (a personal "pep talk"), Orlin Tremaine Co., N. Y., \$1.75. . . . ALVIN B. CARDER, Rotary Club of Chicago, *The Third Commodity* (a brisk book on personal development), Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, Ind., \$1.50.

Leafy Reward. ROBERT PETTIGREW, of the Rotary Club of Quebec, Que., Canada, doesn't smoke, but he has observed

the inner glow which the outward puffing on a good cigar brings to other men. Thus, to every member of his Club who has had perfect attendance during the month he gives a cigar. He dispensed 30 in December.

Influence. From SOMETARA SHEBA, Tokyo Rotarian and Secretary to the Governors of Rotary Districts 70, 71, and 72, comes this brief story of a fellow Japanese Rotarian: "Honorary member of the Osaka Club, ROTARIAN HIRAO is a very wonderful businessman and he put a number of insolvent companies on their feet. He is very influential in Osaka and in fact in the Empire. He held the position of Cabinet minister and is well known throughout our country. A year ago he was asked by the Japanese Army headquarters in China to come to Peiping and help them in adjusting the much confused financial and industrial conditions in North



WED 50 YEARS are Rotarian and Mrs. George S. Whyte, who were fêted at Kenosha, Wis.

China. It is significant that HIRAO as a Rotarian has been always preaching the doctrine 'China for Chinese' and is trying to promote very friendly business relations with Chinese people, giving high official positions to Chinese people. I think that is a splendid spirit in these disturbed times and only Rotarians can do that. His words are respected even by the Army."

Havana Headquarters. The office for Rotary International's 1940 Convention has been opened in the Hotel Nacional de Cuba in Havana by HOWARD H. FEIGNER, Convention Manager. Requests for hotel accommodations should be sent to the Convention headquarters before April 15, when first room assignments will be made. The office is also headquarters for the Host Club Executive Committee and all other Committees of the Havana Rotary Club, which is diligently developing entertainment features of the Convention. All efforts to secure steamship transportation should be directed to the Rotary International Transportation Committee, 587 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Two luxury liners have been chartered out of New York by the Transportation Committee. The *Nieuw Amsterdam* will sail

on June 6 for a 16-day cruise of Havana and the West Indies, while the *Kungsholm* also will put out on June 6 for a ten-day cruise. Both steamers will serve as hotels in Havana.

Family Affair. There are now three members of the STERLING family in the Hollywood, Fla., Rotary Club—FRANK, the father, and WALTER and HULLY, the

Photo: Maurice E. Berry



STERLING family—Hully, Frank, and Walter.

sons. Unique was a recent ceremony in which the sire of the local STERLINGS inducted his two boys into the fellowship of Rotary. ROTARIAN FRANK is a veteran citrus fruit developer.

Babbitt Backs Up. Whenever the local press reports a speech by R. L. YATES, President of the San Fernando, Calif., Rotary Club, or "covers" an activity of the Club itself, Mrs. YATES neatly scissors the item from the page—and pastes it, O gentle irony!, in blank spaces in a copy of *Babbitt*. That popular novel of the '20s, you recall, mildly lampooned certain aspects of Rotary, but its famous author, SINCLAIR LEWIS, has subsequently experienced a change of mind. Some years ago he said: ". . . I assert that the growth of Rotary in Great Britain . . . is more important for world tranquillity than all the campaigns of the reformers put together." And about a year ago, after addressing an Indiana Rotary Club, he accepted a Rotary emblem he said he'd be glad to wear on his watch chain.

Honors. For contributions to their crafts and communities, Rotarians around the world are continuously winning honor among their fellows. Some thus honored, of whom this department has learned recently, are presented here. E. W. PALMER, of Kingsport, Tenn., current international Director, is president of the Book Manufacturers Institute Inc. . . . DR. JAMES H. HUTTON, of Chicago, is president of the Illinois State Medical Society. . . . SAMUEL H. WHITLEY, of Commerce, Tex., is president of the Texas Society for Crippled Children. . . . CLINTON F. KARSTADT, of Beloit, Wis., Chairman of Rotary's Magazine Committee, is the new president of the Inland Daily Press Association, an organization of about 300 daily newspapers in the Middle West. . . . HONORARY ROTARIAN ALLEN D. ALBERT, of Paris, Ill., a Past President of Rotary International, has been elected a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. . . . ROY J. WEAVER, of Pueblo, Colo., Director of Rotary International, was recently elected president of the Colorado Motorcar Dealers Association.



THIS POSTER reminds Globe, Ariz., Program Chairmen that luncheon must end promptly!

ROTARY Roundtable

A department for the elucidation of some of the problems and policies of Rotary International. Suggestions for Roundtable discussions are invited.

Why does Rotary follow a classified and limited membership?

The Rotary pamphlet No. 17, *Membership and Classifications in Rotary*, answers this question, stating:

To accomplish its purpose a Rotary Club must have a selective plan of membership. The Rotary plan is unique, effective, businesslike. Based on the different distinct business and professional services of the community, it produces a membership which is inclusive, not exclusive; it embraces all services to society.

The plan of a classified and limited membership contemplates that ultimately there shall be in the Club one worthy representative of every recognized business, or professional, or institutional activity in the community. A Rotary Club is not concerned with the member's religion or politics. A member is expected to be faithful to his religion and loyal to his citizenship.

Each distinct line of business and profession in the community is rendering a service to the public. To accomplish the results for which it is organized, the Rotary Club must be familiar with conditions and developments incident to the conduct of all these different business and professional services being offered the public. Means must be provided for acquainting those responsible for the conduct of these services with the principles for which Rotary stands.

Does the individual Rotarian have an opportunity to discuss and voice an opinion on proposed legislation prior to final action by the annual Convention of Rotary International?

He does. All Proposed Enactments, together with any Resolutions received up to that time, are published to all Rotary Clubs not later than the first day of March immediately preceding the opening of the Convention so that opportunity will be provided within each individual Club to discuss the merits of the proposals. It is also customary to set aside a certain portion of the program at District Conferences for the discussion of this proposed legislation.

The delegates from the individual Clubs assembled in convention have the privilege of debate on the floor of the Convention prior to final action being taken.

What is the Council on Legislation of Rotary International?

The Council on Legislation is a body of about 150 representative Rotarians which meets at or about the time of the international Convention and as part thereof, for the purpose of considering and acting upon all Proposed Enactments to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International. The Council offers to the Convention recommendations as to the adoption or rejection of proposals, but the final action rests with the Convention.

Of whom is the Council on Legislation composed?

The Council on Legislation is composed of:

One representative of the Clubs of each duly constituted District of Rotary International, such representative to be the Outgoing District Governor or a member of a Rotary Club of his District thereto designated by him;

The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Committee authorized by the Board of Directors of Rotary International or other representative thereof thereto designated by him;

Not more than three representatives of the non-Districted Clubs, members of such Clubs or possessing special knowledge of them, the number to be fixed and the representatives to be appointed by the President of Rotary International with the approval of the Board of Directors;

The President, the other members of the Board of Directors, and the Secretary of Rotary International;

Six representatives at large, members of Rotary Clubs, of long experience, to be appointed by the President of Rotary International, with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Here is a question which needs interpretation. How would you answer it?

A senior member is one who relinquishes his classification, but remains in business. A past service member is one who has retired from business and thereby has lost his classification. Suppose Rotarian R. becomes a senior member, relinquishing his classification voluntarily, and after a few years he retires from business or his business goes out of existence. What will be his status? Will he continue to be a senior member, or become automatically a past service member, or what?

What is your view?

The Objects of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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Talking It Over

[Continued from page 4]

reached *A Welfare Worker's Day*, by Jule Adams. I am a social worker, and despite the fact that I am somewhat familiar with a day in the life of a welfare worker, I began to read the article.

Here, I thought as I lighted my pipe, is probably a fine piece of social-work interpretation. . . . In less time than it takes to write it I began to see otherwise. Here is someone, I thought as I read the first few paragraphs, who heard about a case that wasn't well handled and who is going to make it look typical of all welfare work. Or perhaps the author is someone attempting a burlesque of welfare work. So I was naturally curious to find out something about the author. It was then that I got my biggest shock. It was written by an executive of a private agency affiliated with an international organization of fine repute. Incredible, I thought, and a reflection, too, on one of the most universally accepted organizations in the world.

While the cases cited might easily have represented a day in a welfare worker's life, the article reflects gross distortion of not only the philosophy but also the practice of social case work. Never have I seen, read, or heard of anything like the implications of that article. Thinking that I might have missed the point, I read it again, then a third time, underlining the most vicious parts and those that seemed the most ridiculous.

I shall not attempt a detailed criticism. I simply want to protest as strongly as I can that this article does not reflect good or even usual social case-work philosophy and practice. It is nothing more than a sordid take-off of modern social work. To me . . . it is incredible that anyone—and particularly one who claims to be a welfare worker—could have written such an article.

'Pen Friends' Wanted

By MARY EMMA WOOD
Daughter of Rotarian
Lansdowne, Pennsylvania

I am the 11-year-old daughter of Rotarian Howard C. Wood, Jr., and I would like to correspond with children in other English-speaking countries. I have been corresponding with a daughter of a Rotarian in Warwickshire, England, for three years, and I am anxious to make more such friendships. My address is Arbor Lea Road, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

More 'Pen Friends' Wanted

By NANCY AND JOYCE WHITE
Daughters of Rotarian
Westtown, Pennsylvania

Our father is a Rotarian. Several years ago he met Inspector Leach at the Rotary Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Inspector Leach got us the

names of several English girls who wanted to write to American girls. We are now corresponding with three and enjoying it so much that we would like to write to boys and girls from other countries. Could you give us the names and addresses of boys and girls who would like to write to us?

I, Nancy, am 18. My hobbies are art, riding, and other sports, and I also raise goats for, I hope, a business. I, Joyce, am 14. My hobbies are art, collecting dolls from other countries, stamp collecting, dress designing, and sports.

Our address is Wakefield Manor, Westtown, Pennsylvania.

'Wee Willie to Billy'

Approved by ANN D. MORTELL
Wife of Rotarian
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Orchids to you for changing the heading of William Lyon Phelps' articles on books to *Billy Phelps Speaking*. No man's idea could it have been to head that redblooded column in a man's magazine with the insipid, meaningless title *May I Suggest*—, and at the same time refer to the author as "Billy" Phelps.* It should have been "Willie" and "Wee Willie" at that. The new heading is characteristic of the stature of the man. We shall enjoy the column 99½ percent more on account of the change.

*Contrary to Reader Mortell's interesting view, the title *May I Suggest*— was submitted in a contest three years ago by a man—George C. Seeck, of Milligan College, Tennessee.—Eds.

'Why a Guest Speaker?'

Asks ANTON HOGSTAD, JR., Rotarian
Pharmacy Teacher
Big Rapids, Michigan

Carl Fearing Schultz's article on thanking the speaker entitled *A Speaker Speaks His Mind* [December ROTARIAN] once more raises a question in my mind: "Why a guest speaker?" I will admit there is at times much to be gained from a talk by a guest speaker, if only as an aid to crystallizing one's thought and to arriving at a fresh perspective. My question, therefore, is not asked in the spirit of criticism, but, rather, in the spirit of critical analysis.

Look around the Rotary-luncheon table. There are Bill the banker, Henry the college professor, Dick the accountant, Bernie the restaurateur, Glenn the farmer, Art the salesman. All are alert, all have come together in the spirit of service to their fellowman.

Why not, then, make a change in our programs and, instead of having the weekly guest speaker, discussing this or that, creating as it were a heterogeneous program, select some worthy project and put our shoulders to the wheel for the good of the community? Why not lay out a program for months in advance—yes, even a year or so in advance—and then devote our regular meetings to discussions of our project? A speaker, if we felt one were necessary, could act as an advisor on the phase of the project under discussion.

Obviously, it would be for the Club to determine the projects to be considered, depending on the need of the com-

munity. There are the problem of employment of youth, sponsorship of character-building organizations, legislative matters in regard to trade, community beautification, traffic safety, public health—to name but a few. They'd challenge Bill and Henry, Dick and Bernie, Glenn and Art, as no formal address will do. Though these men may be somewhat shy and retiring by nature, a well-planned local program would do much to bring them out of their shells.

Common Tongue the Way Out

Believes D. FAUSSONE, *Rotarian Building and Loan Association Montrose, Colorado*

I read the very interesting article *The World War and Rotary*, by C. Harold Trolle [January ROTARIAN], discussing Rotary's contribution to the prevention of wars, discord, and hate.

In my opinion, the way to reduce existing antipathy between nations would be to promote some means by which the people of one nation could mingle with and understand the language of citizens of other nations, thereby moving (though slowly) toward some sort of homogeneity between people of different tongues. . . .

If a few of the principal nations would be big enough to drop their national conceit and conscientiously make the humane effort to remove at least a part of the misunderstanding and prejudices between their peoples by agreeing to teach some auxiliary language, it would be the greatest step ever undertaken for humanity. Attempts have been made to internationalize Esperanto, but any other neutral language would do.

Travelling in other countries would be made easier. The transaction of business would be facilitated. It could possibly lead to a uniform system of weights and measures and a uniform monetary unit.

The only step necessary is for the nations to agree to teach that auxiliary language in their schools. The usefulness and convenience of it would automatically become desirable and popular.

'Magazine Garners Friends'

Reports H. I. MOLL, *Utility Executive Secretary, Rotary Club Hamburg, Pennsylvania*

Our Rotary Club recently presented a subscription to THE ROTARIAN to Hamburg Sanatorium. We believe you will be interested in an excerpt from a letter which we received from Evelyn Simons, editor of *Spunk*, the magazine published by the patients of the Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Sanatoria:

"Your publication has already garnered a host of friends. Especially so among our bed patients, whose sole form of diversion is reading."

One Tale, Two Versions

Notes DR. W. H. GALLOWAY, *Dentist Secretary, Rotary Club Blenheim, Ontario, Canada*

While I am no orator, nor ever expect to be one, I am interested in public speaking, so after I had read Charles

M. Sheldon's *Making Your Words Count* in the November, 1939, ROTARIAN, I removed the article from the magazine and put it in my scrapbook.

The other day I came across an old volume in our local public library entitled *Extempore Speaking*, by William Pittenger. In this book is an anecdote referred to by Dr. Sheldon, but with a difference. The anecdote had to do with the English preacher Sydney Smith and his appeal for funds at a charity meeting. He used as his text a verse from the Book of Proverbs: "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord." His sermon, records Dr. Sheldon, was as follows: "If you think the security is good enough, down with the cash!"

According to Pittenger's version, Dean Smith's sermon was: "Brethren, you hear the condition; if you like the security, down with the dust."

I thought you might be interested in the two versions of the same tale.



Sydney Smith

Pastor Approves Pollock

F. S. HEMINGWAY, *Hon. Rotarian Protestant Minister Lapeer, Michigan*

I am convinced that Channing Pollock has pointed out one of the chief difficulties in connection with the business situation in the United States [*Has Business Lost Interest?*, January ROTARIAN]. During the past 14 years, besides my pastoral duties, I have been manager of a local radio station devoted to educational and religious programs. Mr. Pollock's article is the best statement I have seen of the condition developing not only in the business world, but also in the educational and religious field.

FROM the letters which came to the editors of "The Rotarian" following the announcement that \$3 would be paid for the best one commenting on J. C. Aspley's "Be Thankful for Your Competitors" in the March issue, the accompanying letter was declared winner. See page 2 of this issue for the announcement of a new letter contest.—Eds.

Agrees with Aspley

Says SIDNEY ECKSTEIN, *Rotarian Multigraph Retailer Hartford, Connecticut*

The policy of meeting competition, as outlined by J. C. Aspley in *Be Thankful for Your Competitors*, March ROTARIAN, has my unqualified approval.

Good, clean competition never hurt anyone and it certainly will stimulate sales. This contention is based on the fact that where two or more salesmen are calling on the same prospect, more merchandise will be sold than if only one salesman is calling, since repeated intelligent calls tend to break down sales resistance. Every product must have



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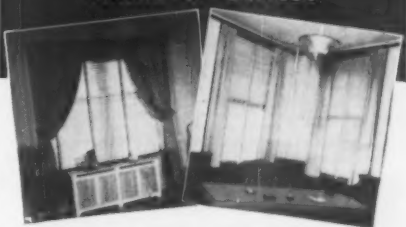
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SCHOOLS AND CAMPS

will welcome inquiries from our subscribers. If you plan to send your children to school or camp, write today to schools and camps represented on this page for complete details. Be sure to mention THE ROTARIAN.

some good features if it is to survive. Nothing, in my humble estimation, could be more foolish than to take the time of the prospect talking about the other fellow's merchandise.

In my own sales work, which extends over many years, I readily admit the merits of a competitor's product, but spend little or no time in such a discussion, since it invariably leads to an argument and nothing is gained by such an argument. Any man will fight for his own side and, if defeated, he is more likely to be sore than sold.

Probably there is no more important plank in the platform of Rotary than the development of friendship. Good business demands that this quality must be exercised in our business affairs. In social or business affairs it is equally true that "a knock is an indication of lost power."



Last Night I Rode . . .

(Written after a flight along the California coast)

Last night I rode the Milky Way
In ecstasy;
With a myriad of stars at play
For company.
The rippling ocean far below
My shifting floor—
No pleasure greater could I know
Than thus to soar.

Though Shelley's "orb'd maiden" fair
Shed not her light,
She bade the stars of me take care
Throughout the night.

In Greek mythology I read
of Daedalus,
Who fashioned wings to widely spread
for Icarus,
His son, and for himself, to fly;
Their song is done . . .
For waxed wings could not defy
The molten sun.

Now man with vision and with might,
Success has known
And fearing neither day nor night,
Can fly alone.

The winged victory of man,
In bright array,
Thus adds its light to that great span,
The Milky Way.

—DOROTHY JONES

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Spanish Lesson No. 2 . . . The Hotel

NOTE: Practical suggestions on Spanish pronunciation were given in Lesson No. 1 in the March ROTARIAN. The student is urged to pay especial attention to the pronunciation of vowels. There are five vowels in the Spanish language, pronounced as follows: a—ah—as in father; e—ay—as in pay; i—ee—as in meet; o—oh—as in Oh!; u—oo—as in moon.

One of my bags is missing.
Me falta una de mis maletas.
May fahl'-tah oo'-nah day mees mah-lay'-tahs.

You now have them all.
Ya están completas ahora.
Yah ays-tahn' coh-m-play'-tahs ah-oh'-rah.

Porter, take me and my luggage to a taxicab.
Amigo, lléveme con mi equipaje a un taxímetro.

Ah-mee'goh yay'-vay-may cohn mee ay-kee-pah'-he ah oon tahks-ee'-may-troh.

Drive us to the hotel—Ritz.
Simply give the name of your hotel—Ritz—or whatever it happens to be.

How much do I owe you?
¿Cuánto le debo?
¿Cuahn'-toh lay day'-boh?

Here it is with your tip.
Aquí está—deje el resto para cigarros.
Ah-kee' ays-tah'-day'-hay ayl rays'-toh pah'-rah see-gahr'-ohs.

Where is the information office?
¿Dónde está la oficina de informes?
¿Dohn'-day ays-tah' lah oh-fee'-see'-nah day een-fohr'-mays?

What are those persons doing?
¿Qué hacen esos señores?
¿Kay ah'-sen ays'-ohs sayn-yohr'-ays?

What beautiful scenery!
¿Qué vista más hermosa!
¿Kay' vees'-tah mahs' ayr-moh'-sah!

I have a reservation here.
Tengo separado un cuarto aquí.
Tayn'-goh say-pah-rah'-doh oon koo-ahr'-toh ah-kee'.

What is the number?
¿Qué número es?
¿Kay noo'-may-roh ays?

Please show me to my room.
Favor de enseñarme mi cuarto.
Fah-vohr' day ayn-sayn-yahr'-may mee koo-ahr'-toh.

Where is the elevator?
¿Dónde está el elevador?
¿Dohn'-day ays-tah' ayl ay-lay-vah-dohr'?

Please have my luggage brought up.
Favor de que suban mi equipaje.
Fah-vohr' day kay soo'-bahn mee ay-kee-pah'-hay.

Please bring me some extra towels.
Favor de traer más toallas.
Fah-vohr' day trah-ayr' mahs' toh-ah'-yahs.

We shall stay here—four days—five days—one week.
Estaremos aquí — cuatro días — cinco días — una semana.
Ays-tah-ray'-mohs ah - kee' — koo - ah'.

troh dee'-ahs — seen'-coh dee'-ahs — oo'-nah say-mah'-nah.

I should like to have another blanket for this bed.

Quisiera una cobija más.

Kee-see-ay'-rah oo'-nah coh-bee'-hah mahs'.

I should like to be awakened at . . . o'clock.

Favor de despertarme a las . . .

Fah-vohr' day days-payr-tahr'-may ah lahs . . .

Where is the telephone?

¿Dónde está el teléfono?

¿Dohn'-day ays-tah' ayl tay-lay'-foh-noh?

I wish to have this laundry done.

Quiero que me laven esta ropa.

Kee-ay'-roh kay may lah'-vayn ays'-tah roh'-pah.

Who is it (knocking at the door)?

¿Quién es?

¿Kee-ayn' ays?

Come in.

Pase usted.

Pah'-say oos-tay'.

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The Scientific Secrets of Youth—Foods That Age You—Longer Youth for the Colon—Longevity Menus for Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner—The Perfect Weight for a Long Life and How to Achieve It—The Exercise Vitamin; Exercises to Suit Your Age—You Grow Younger at Night—Glandular Youth—Mental Indigestion—How to Suppress Your Unhappiness—The Easiest Way to Live Longer—and scores of other vital youth-giving suggestions.



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OPINION

Pithy bits gleaned from talks, from letters, from Rotary Club and other Rotary Publications.

Rotary Membership a Privilege

DAVID R. SHEARER, *Utility Executive*
 Governor, Rotary District 186
 Johnson City, Tennessee

The officers of Rotary International and the Secretariat simply act as a clearinghouse for a world-wide group of Rotary Clubs, assembling, correlating, and disseminating information and policies which the Clubs have found best and most workable. The outstanding progress of Rotary throughout the world has been due to the fellowship and coöperation of all those diverse groups working toward a true, practical exemplification of certain fundamental laws of human existence. Rotary itself in its very essence is working toward universal understanding and tolerance without creed or nationalism. This fact makes our organization the most powerful institution for good that has ever been conceived. We Rotarians should recognize this latent power and value our membership as a privilege as well as an obligation. This responsibility is individual, and only as we evidence the Rotary spirit ourselves and coöperate with other Rotarians through personal contacts and through Rotary International can we approach our ultimate goal of universal goodwill, understanding, and peace.

A Few Words about Rotary

A. T. SOHLBERG, *Rotarian*
 Farm Loan Agency Manager
 Gladstone, Michigan

The inexplicable thing about it all is that Rotary has had no messiah. It has no program to revise the world in which we live. It cannot be described as a crusade. It has no prophets. It has no heroes and no martyrs. It does not advocate and it does not proselyte. It has neither shrine nor altar. Its *in hoc signo* is a smile, and its shibboleth, one mild word, "friendship."

Service—the Source of Happiness

G. E. NITZSCHE, *Litt.D., Rotarian*
 Recorder, University of Pennsylvania
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Think of the genuine satisfaction and happiness of anyone who has accomplished the slightest thing for humanity, in general—some discovery that may have relieved human drudgery; in fact, anything which has increased human comfort, and probably will continue to do so for many generations to come. Such a person should enjoy the greatest happiness, irrespective of any remuneration he may have justly derived from such work.—*From an address at the University of Pennsylvania.*

Where Spirit Surmounts Edicts

J. NEWTON HARVEY, *Rotarian*
 President, J. N. Harvey, Ltd.
 Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
 I have sat at Rotary luncheons where there were present Rotary visitors and

former Rotarians from countries which had suppressed Rotary; while the Governments of the countries of the people represented at those luncheons were at loggerheads, yet among those Rotarians of various nations who had pushed their knees beneath those luncheon tables there was understanding. The very atmosphere was permeated with goodwill and international friendship. Governments may suppress Rotary luncheons, but they cannot stifle the spirit of Rotary service to one's fellowmen and a desire for understanding among mankind.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

Contribute According to Ability

RICHARD E. SMITH, *Rotarian*
 Public Utility Executive
 Los Angeles, California

Unlike some other men, a Rotarian has a sense of obligation to society beyond the routine commercial or professional duty. He knows that there can be no progress if all of us merely observe the letter of our contracts. If tomorrow is to be better than today, if the next generation is to be better than the present, we must contribute in service according to our abilities. To accomplish this, the Rotarian cultivates an attitude of friendliness; he advocates tolerance and understanding of the other's point of view; he is considerate toward the unfortunate, he is loyal to his craft; he believes a citizen of his town can also be a citizen of the world.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

Soldiers—Men Who Want to Live

HOWARD D. SIZEMORE
 Newspaper Accountant
 Blackstone, Virginia

Let those of our people who look upon the glory and valor of war, and who thrill to the blare of bugles and drums and the rhythm of marching feet, bring their admiration down to a little more personal viewpoint. Let them look upon those who die in war as not just hardened soldiers who are more or less part of the Government's machinery, but as men—real men who want to live and enjoy life just like you do. Think of yourself or your brother or your son dying amid the filth and scum of a battlefield for some "cause" which has been manufactured by politicians and propagandists. See if you can find any glory and honor in that.

'An Investment with Big Dividends'

J. O. HEBERT
 Agricultural Instructor
 Opelousas, Louisiana

There is not a more gratifying experience for a father than to feel that his son considers him his best pal, one he can go to with any and all his trouble and expect to find a firm but fair counsellor ready to help him overcome the difficulties he has been unable to solve

alone. There is no greater assurance that a boy will develop into the right kind of citizen than when he honors his dad by seeking from him good, sound, and fatherly advice. By planning, a father will have a little time each day to devote to the development of comradeship with his son. This investment of time will bring big dividends in the satisfaction of a duty well done.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

A Prayer

REV. A. W. ALTENBERN, *Rotarian*
Protestant Minister
Woodville, New Hampshire

Let us remember, we pray, that as members of this organization, we must, first of all, be truly ethical—those whose success is based on the highest justice and morality. Let us recall that we are obligated not to take advantage of any of those who place their confidence in us. As acceptors of the universality of the Golden Rule, grant that we may do our part to help make the world a place of peace and prosperity, through doing unto others only what we, in turn, are willing to have them do to us.

No Cause for Envy

SHIRLEY P. BROWNFIELD, *Rotarian*
Confection Manufacturer
Chillicothe, Missouri

Sometimes we envy the fellow who has opportunity to gaze with awe at the scenic grandeur of the mountains, the placid beauty of some Northern lake, or the billowing ocean, but, after all, we see some fine sunsets from our own back

yards. The dusk brings a certain beauty to our quiet street, and it is a fine sight to see the smooth lawns mowed by our own neighbors' hands and the children romping around the colorful flowerbeds planted by some busy housewife.—*From Chilli-Sauce, publication of the Rotary Club of Chillicothe, Missouri.*

A Garment of Untold Value

HARRY G. BUTTERFIELD, *Rotarian*
Jeweler and Optometrist
Joplin, Missouri

Rotary's mantle is in no sense a uniform. It is not fashioned from a pattern nor is it furnished ready to wear by your Club when you become a member. You design and create it yourself and while all others are welcome to copy, none other can be like yours nor can any other wear it. The style is cosmopolitan to the degree that it may be worn in any clime, in any country, by men of any craft, any race, any religion or philosophy. It is a comfortable, free-fitting garment, devoid of straps, ties, buckles, or any fastening devices which might impede the freedom of its wearer. It is many garments in one—adaptable to any classification, suitable for all occasions. It is of untold value, yet without price and of such service that it need never be replaced and grows in style and richness in direct ratio to usage.—*From Chats, Rotary Club of Joplin, Missouri.*

An Observance Week Appreciation

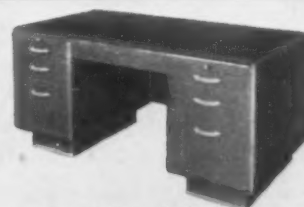
WALTER D. HEAD
President, Rotary International

Not quite twoscore years ago there was born in Chicago an organization dedicated to the cultivation of fellowship among men of different trades and professions. That this movement would have universal appeal no one in those early days could have dreamed, but such was the case, and today under the name of Rotary it stretches around the globe, proudly numbering among its members men of many different races and creeds, citizens of more than 70 countries or geographical areas.

Rotary today is still based on fellowship, but to that principle has been added another—service above self—for it has been found that it is in the atmosphere of service to one's fellowmen that the highest type of enduring fellowship flourishes.

On this, the 35th anniversary of its founding, Rotary International stops to review its past, survey its present, and consider prayerfully its future. It seeks no praise, no acclaim nor public tribute, but only the opportunity to continue to serve.

Sensing within itself the power of attaining higher levels of service than that which it has yet achieved, Rotary rededicates itself to the attainment of this goal and pledges itself to all possible efforts to bring to fruition that goodwill among men as individuals, as groups, and as nations which was promised to a listening world by the angels hovering over Bethlehem 2,000 years ago, and which is the true basis of peace on earth.—*Delivered in San Francisco, California, during Rotary Observance Week.*

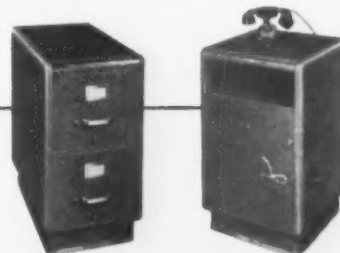


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IN LIFE AND WORK

WINTER 1939

Vol. 8, No. 32.

6d.

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HILAIRE BELLOC

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HUSTLE WITHOUT BUSTLE

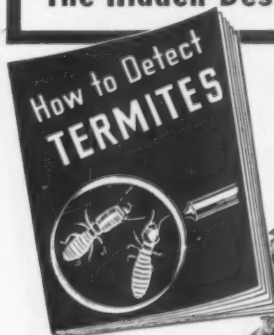
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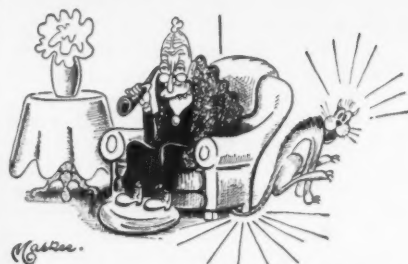
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From Dublin (Ireland) Opinion

PROGRESS

When tinkling lutes in gardens old
To latticed windows tales retold,
And formal yews in solemn fold
Were brushed by cloaks of gallants bold,
Some lover sang to maiden cold
Of sweet dreams tiding.

Now auto horns their fracas shove
To myriad windows high above,
And sleepy neighbors curse the love
The parrot's screech in turtle dove,
As Sheikie's broadcast still moans of—
Of sweet dreams tiding!

—Arthur Melville

Tales Twice Told

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him
that hears it—never in the tongue of
him that makes it.—William Shakespeare.

That Explains It

"Spare a copper for a poor man who has been reduced to beggary?"

"But I see you actually have a car of your own!"

"Yes, lady, that is the reason I have been reduced to beggary."—Dublin Opinion, IRELAND.

Audible

"I think," said the mother, "she's a wonderful player for her age. Of course, she makes mistakes now and then, but you must remember that she plays entirely by ear."

"Yes," said the friend of the family. "The trouble is, that's the way I listen."—Louisville Courier, KENTUCKY.

History Up to Date

Teacher: "Jane, who was Anne Boleyn?"

Jane: "A flatiron, sir."

Teacher: "What do you mean?"

Jane: "Well, our history book says that 'Henry, having disposed of Catherine, pressed his suit with Anne Boleyn.'"—The Kablegram.

Information Bureau

The two friends were discussing motoring as they sat in the club. "I was once buying a secondhand car from a

garage owner," said one. "Of course, he praised it up, as I was a novice. But I found a way of discovering absolutely all its faults."

"How?" asked the other.

"Why," went on the first, "I had it on trial and took it to another motor dealer, and asked him to buy it."—Prairie Farmer.

Reserve Copy

"Edith," he whispered, "will you marry me?"

"I don't know, Tom," she replied.

"Well, when you find out," he said rising, "send me word, will you? I shall be over at Eve Gordon's until 10 o'clock. If I don't hear from you by then, I'm going to ask her."—The Blair, BLAIRSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Then Straight Ahead

The lorry driver was unfortunate enough to run his car into a house where a woman stood ironing. Having lost his nerve, he did not know what to say, and blurted out:

"Can you tell me the way to Bremen?"

"Yes," she replied, "straight past the sideboard and then to the left past the piano!"—Lustige Blatter, GERMANY.

Angelic Being

A certain Rotarian, whose name we will forget, has found a new pet name for his wife. He called her "my cherub" so often that at last the woman, who was anything but an angel, became suspicious, and asked why he used that particular form of endearment. He



"ALL YOU have to do is cross our sword grass with this blue grass, and when the wind blows, the lawn will cut itself."

looked uncomfortable for a moment, and then said:

"It's like this, dear: you never seem to have any clothes, you're always up in the air, and you keep harping."—*The Rotary Lubricator*, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Finis

There had been an explosion in a powder mill. The proprietor was telegraphed for. He hurried to the scene to investigate the cause. "How did it all happen?" he asked the foreman breathlessly. "Who was to blame?"

"Well, you see," replied the foreman, "it was this way: Jake went into the mixing room, probably thinking of something else, and struck a match by mistake."

"Struck a match!" interrupted the proprietor in dismay. "I should have thought that would have been the last thing on earth he would do!"

"It was, sir," the foreman replied.—*Rotogram*, LAKEPORT, CALIFORNIA.

Limited Edition

The doctor was examining school children. One of them was found to be underweight.

"You don't drink milk?" the doctor asked him.

"Nope," was the reply.

"Live on a farm and don't drink milk at all?"

"Nope. We ain't hardly got enough for the hogs."—*The Slaton Slatary*, SLATON, TEXAS.

TO A PUZZLE

Jig-saw puzzle,
What right have you
To hold my interest
The way you do?

Why do you lie
On the table there
And will me to sit
In the opposite chair?

Why do my fingers
Toy with your parts
Till my eyes grow weak
And a headache starts?

Why do I follow
Your notches and curves
Like a lover who hangs
On his sweetheart's words?

Why have you cast
Your spell on me?
I'll conquer you yet,
Old Mystery!

—Solveig Paulson

Weather: Rain Probable

A motorist who went through the drought-stricken Middle West last Summer brought back some prize-winning stories of incidents along the route. One told of a conversation he had had with an old settler at a filling station in one of the arid districts.

"Looks as though we might have rain," ventured the tourist.

"Well," replied the native, "I hope so; not so much for myself as for my boy here. I've seen it rain."—*The Spoke*, JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK.

My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to: *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago. To Rotarian Donald Rushmore, of AuSable Forks, New York, has been mailed a check for the following story, which he thinks should be attributed to Mark Twain.

A group of Southern friends belonged to a card club and had regular weekly poker sessions. When a wealthy guest happened to be playing with them, they were not averse to ringing in a "cold" deck. In order to do this, the old Colonel, one of the members, would give

the page boy the "high sign" and when the boy delivered refreshments, he would slip the framed deck into the Colonel's pocket.

The Colonel once reprimanded the boy severely in public and the boy stored up a grudge to be worked off when opportunity knocked. Finally the stage seemed to be set, so when the Colonel signalled for the "cold" deck, the boy delivered a deck in which every card was glued to the one under it.

The Colonel, who was dealing, made the exchange of decks, fingered the "phony," tapped it on the table, turned it over, squirmed in his seat, then, with an air of finality, put it on the table, and said:

"Gentlemen, man and boy for 50 years I've dealt 'cold' decks to suckers; but as God is my judge, this is the first time one ever froze solid on me."



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One man—a New Jersey engineer—told us he was sending a copy to his son by first-class mail because "I felt that each day he lived before reading this book might be a less happy and less successful day than each day after reading it." Others have ordered from two to fifty copies for relatives, friends, associates and employees. Training courses have been launched with this book as the basic text. Several have suggested that "there ought to be a law" making the book required reading in every high school and college.

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COLLECTING a jungle appeals to THE GROOM as an intriguing hobby. That is exactly what ROTARIAN WALDO E. SEXTON, of Vero Beach, Fla., has done. He started with a perfectly good Florida wilderness, then proceeded to improve it by bringing in exotic tropical plants from all over the world—from sun-drenched coral islands and dark, forbidding swamps. The following facts about this striking plant paradise are furnished by WILLIAM H. TRUESDALE.

Two-thirds of the way down the east coast of Florida is an 80-acre island of jungle wilderness surrounded by a sea of sand.

It is remarkably fertile land, the kind which could profitably be subdivided into small rectangular building lots or set with rows of orange and grapefruit trees. Instead it has been made into America's most accessible jungle.

It was with the idea of conserving a part of the magnificent Florida jungle in a virgin state that prompted ROTARIAN WALDO E. SEXTON, of Vero Beach, and ARTHUR MCKEE, of Cleveland, Ohio, to purchase this section of rich hammock land in 1918. "We felt there was something here that, once destroyed, could never be replaced," explains ROTARIAN SEXTON. "Nature has been working 1,000 years to create this magnificent spot; we have trees here over 500 years old. The area would doubtless produce some of the finest citrus fruit in the United States, but there are other places suitable for such cultivation and so few that have the natural wonders we found here."

For 13 years these two men kept the tract of virgin growth simply as a hobby. They spent many hours tramping through the heavy forest of palms and live oaks. Friends visiting the place went away fascinated.

Interest in the jungle wonderland increased the number of visitors each season, until it became evident that either the area would need to be closed to the public or an organization would have to be set up to care for the crowds. The latter course was adopted; in 1931 the area was opened to

the public as the McKee Jungle Gardens.

There followed a year of intensive clearing to make this jungle land more readily accessible. Several miles of shaded pathways now lead to every section of the area, enabling visitors to view the place in comfort. With benches placed at points where most magnificent vistas may be seen, jungle "exploration" is an easy matter.

Significant is the fact that this work was done with no hope or desire of material gain, for the Jungle Gardens are incorporated not for profit. In time the directors believe the project will become self-supporting and self-perpetuating, but that is all.

Trail making almost completed by a year's work, ROTARIAN SEXTON was ready for a new kind of development. More than just preserving the land as a natural beauty spot, he saw practical benefits in using the area to experiment with tropical plants.

Thus the McKee Gardens became an experiment station, a veritable Ellis Island for the plant kingdom, through which hundreds of exotic plants were brought in from all parts of the tropical world to find a new home in the United States. To this phase of the work a Government bureau gave its cooperation, and the work of introducing and adapting these plants was undertaken in earnest. There is the chance that some of these plants will some day be important in furnishing raw materials for industries if they can be adapted to their new land.

Visitors to the Jungle Gardens see many exotic plants adding their color to the striking display of native flora.



Waldo Sexton



There are over 100 kinds of palm trees, some of them taken from quite different soils and climates, but responding remarkably well to the new conditions.

Among the plants are several which have commercial possibilities. One is a small weedlike plant known as ramie or China grass. It has long been cultivated in China and Formosa much as flax is grown, and for similar uses. Its fiber is 16 times stronger than cotton and four times stronger than flax, and this remarkable strength may make it a competitor of both. The fiber is taken from the inner bark. Three or four crops may be harvested each year. Interestingly, the mummy wrappings of ancient Egypt, remarkably preserved today after thousands of years, were made from ramie.

Other plants tagged for possible commercial use are 40 varieties of latex-producing plants—rubber trees. Perhaps sometime North America will produce its own rubber from one of them.

Remarkable is the garden of lilies, one of the most extensive in the United States, flourishing and beautiful the year round. Always intriguing are hordes of monkeys, which chatter and swing through the trees.

Begun as a hobby, the McKee Jungle Gardens somehow are akin to the Rotary ideal of service, for here 25,000 yearly visitors learn directly of the ever-constant need and place of conservation of the natural wonderlands.



LUSH, tropical plants make of the McKee Jungle Gardens a botanical paradise. Water lilies (at left) bloom in profusion all the year round. . . Chimpanzees (above) and monkeys, actually hundreds of them, find happiness here in trees and shrubbery far from their native haunts. A unique system of immense enclosures makes this possible.



The Program Builder

Students, program makers, and the interested reader will find the following references useful. They are based on *Program Worksheet* (Form No. 251), issued by Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

TO PREPARE IS BETTER THAN TO REPAIR

(Boys and Girls Week)

What Rotarians are doing to reduce juvenile delinquency, promote good citizenship, and generally help boys, especially through personal relations or sponsorship.

Boys Work

- Theodore Roosevelt. Feb., 1940.
My 37 Years with 'Criminals.' George F. Smith. Jan., 1940.
You CAN Take It with You. Joanne Dimmick. Dec., 1939.
Maverick Miracles. Lewis T. Nordyke. Dec., 1939.
Teamwork in Tampa. Bill Abbott. Aug., 1939.
Diamonds in the Rough. Tris Speaker. Apr., 1939.

OTHER MAGAZINES:

- Community Clearinghouse.** J. P. McEvoy. *The Reader's Digest*. Dec., 1939.
I Like Bad Boys. Jacob Morton Braude. *Atlantic Monthly*. Nov., 1939.
Juvenile Gangs and Crime. F. M. Thrasher. *Current History*. July, 1939.

BOOKS:

- Adolescent Court and Crime Prevention.** Mrs. Jeanette Brill and E. G. Payne. Pitman Publishing Corp. 1938. \$2.50. Descriptions of special courts adapted to solve the problems of bad boys.

PAMPHLETS AND PAPERS:

- From the Secretariat of Rotary International:
To Prepare Is Better Than to Repair. No. 687.
 From the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.:
Youth in the World of Today. 10c.

READING AND WRITING—A PROGRAM ON ILLITERACY

A survey will reveal the problem; the Rotary Club can help to solve it; an open discussion of the problem will show opportunities.

Community Service

- Native-Born Illiterates.** Mrs. Lucile Foster. *Education*. Feb., 1938.

BOOKS:

- Problems of the New Cuba.** Chapter VI—*Education*. Report of the Commission

←Apr., 4th Meeting

FROM THE ROTARIAN:

"If I Were Young Again" (cover title), cover color-photograph by Frank Lewis.

Criminals Are Home Grown. J. Edgar Hoover. This issue, page 16.

Are 'Comics' Bad for Children? (debate). Yes! Silas Bent. No! Chester Gould. Mar., 1940.

The Sentence of the Court Is— Ernest L. Reeker. Mar., 1940.

Here, Gentlemen, Are Heroes! Colonel Feb., 1940.

My 37 Years with 'Criminals.' George F. Smith. Jan., 1940.

You CAN Take It with You. Joanne Dimmick. Dec., 1939.

Maverick Miracles. Lewis T. Nordyke. Dec., 1939.

Teamwork in Tampa. Bill Abbott. Aug., 1939.

Diamonds in the Rough. Tris Speaker. Apr., 1939.

on Cuban Affairs. The Foreign Policy Association. 1935. \$3.

Toward a Literate World. Frank Laubach. Columbia University Press. 1938. A recent book on a world-wide problem.

PAMPHLETS AND PAPERS:

From the Secretariat of Rotary International:
Reading and Writing—A Program on Illiteracy. No. 642.

Stamping Out Illiteracy. Ramón Lorenzo. Santa Clara, Cuba. *Convention Proceedings, 1932*. Page 124.

Stamping Out Illiteracy in the United States. Glyndon H. Crocker. Cortland, N. Y. *Convention Proceedings, 1932*. Page 116.

Other Program Suggestions

The Community Beautiful

FROM THE ROTARIAN:

Plant a Tree— Donald Culross Peattie. This issue, page 24.

Saving Soil at Broken Hill. A. J. Keast. July, 1939.

The Earth—Man's Eternal Home. Edward J. Meeman. Sept., 1938.

Lifting the Face of Main Street. Neil M. Clark. May, 1937.

Green Trees and City Streets. Marshall Johnson. Mar., 1936.

Is Your Town a Success? Earnest Elmo Calkins. Aug., 1935.

OTHER MAGAZINES:

- Boosters and Planners.** *American City*. Jan., 1940. Page 89.
Whither the City? Lewis Mumford. *American City*. Nov., 1939. Page 60.
Clean Up, America! Henry Goddard Leach. *Forum*. July, 1939.

BOOKS:

- City Planning.** Harold MacLean Lewis. Longmans, Green. 1939. \$2.50. A non-technical book, giving the essentials of city beautification and city planning.

PAMPHLETS AND PAPERS:

From the Secretariat of Rotary International:
Cleaning Up the Community. No. 646-C.
This Housing Problem. No. 618.

On Helping Oneself

FROM THE ROTARIAN:

Helping Them to Help Themselves. Eleanor Roosevelt. This issue, page 8.

Consumer Cooperatives? (debate). Yes. Toyohiko Kagawa. No. J. B. Matthews. May, 1937.

The Muncie Plan Works Out. Leland D. Case. Apr., 1932.

OTHER MAGAZINES:

From Unemployed to Self-Employed. Frank J. Taylor. *New Republic*. Jan. 15, 1940. Also *The Reader's Digest*. Feb., 1940.

Self-Help and Coöps. *Survey Graphic*. Dec., 1939.

"S. P. S." (Subsistence Production Society). Howard Marshall. *Service*. Autumn, 1938. R.I.B.I., Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London, England, WC1.

PAMPHLETS AND PAPERS:

From the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.:
Coöperatives in the U. S.—A Balance Sheet. 1939. 10c.



ROTARY ROAD SIGNS

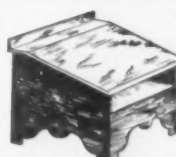
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Last Page Comment

ROTARY HAS A BIG HEART.

More than 28,000 persons were made homeless by the recent fire at Shizuoka, Japan. As word of the catastrophe got about, Rotary Clubs in Japan, Manchoukuo, and other countries were quick to respond with substantial relief contributions, sent to the District Governor (Box 333, Central Post Office, Tokyo). Six Shizuoka Rotarians were among those made homeless by the disaster.

ROTARY'S 35TH BIRTHDAY

was, as most Rotarians and many a non-Rotarian know, commemorated by Rotary Observance Week, February 18-24. It was from every worthy point of view a success, and to those who labored that it should be so all Rotary owes a great debt. Even a list of the Clubs that took part would run long; to report in detail what they did would take many pages. Observances took divers forms. Some Clubs had special evening meetings for the public or balls to which ladies were invited; others staged skits, fireside meetings for small groups, fêtes for crippled children, radio programs. Speeches delivered during the Week would fill volumes, and press reports would bulge many more. But throughout, there was a serious note of appraisal: What has Rotary done? What can it do? That such questions should arise was expected, for Rotary's 35th birthday comes at a time when many a problem that long has concerned Rotarians has crystallized. Ways to alleviate industrial strife, for example, were aired at a "Town Meeting" in Chicago, as reported elsewhere in this issue. But the theme that evoked most Club discussion was Rotary's effort to preserve in an hour of strife those attitudes which President Head reminded a San Francisco audience (page 59) are the "true basis of peace on earth."

TO ANY ROTARIAN WHO

has attended an international Convention or otherwise has been favored with wide friendships, news-

paper headlines about the war in Europe are interlined with something difficult to express in words. For him the hostilities are not an impersonal something involving nations, but a plight sadly affecting men like himself whom he knows. Reports on the disruption of family and business life, such as frequently have appeared in these columns, bring to mind faces of men met at Edinburgh, Vienna, Nice. And though not always expressed, there is deep-seated admiration for the courage with which Rotarians both in neutral and in belligerent countries are carrying on their Rotary activities despite obstacles. The difficulties of a Club with a large portion of its membership mobilized are enormous. Despite that, many a European Rotary Club has, as noted, provided comforts to its fellows under arms and has given material and moral assistance to the victims of war in its own and other countries. Too, time and effort are somehow being found to organize new Clubs. Recently, within four days four new European Clubs were admitted to membership in Rotary International: one in England, one in Denmark, one in The Netherlands, and one in Sweden. Meanwhile, another Club in Australia joined Rotary's ranks. Recent word is that Rotary in Canada, far from being down-hearted, is rooting itself more deeply in the lives of its members.

IT WAS BACK IN 1920

that Rotarians of New York City were so impressed by the woeful lack of understanding by adults of the problems of tomorrow's men and women they decided to do something about it. The "activity" they started had so universal an appeal that it has gone far beyond Rotary circles. In America it is now called Boys and Girls Week, and is administered by a national committee of which Major John L. Griffith, of Chicago, famed "Big Ten" athletic commissioner, and Rotarian, is current chairman. This year it will be observed from Saturday, April 27,

through Saturday, May 4. But Boys and Girls Week is not just an American institution. It, like Rotary, has spread around the world, adapting itself to conditions and taking on local color. Felipe Silva, in his article *Cuba Wars on Illiteracy*, notes its existence in Cuba as Martí Week, which by official decree is celebrated throughout the island in January.

WHEN BOYS AND GIRLS

are a bit older—that is, between the ages of 16 and 24—they have a different set of problems. On the threshold of adulthood, their "psychology" changes. Mental horizons are pushed back. What was simple suddenly becomes bewilderingly intricate. To aid youths in this critical period of adjustment, Rotary has developed Youth Service, and it is significant that this year as his slogan, President Head selected "accent on youth." Lately he suggested to District Governors that before this Rotary year ends they hold District conferences or forums on problems of youth. Unfortunately, not all Districts will be able to do this, so far-reaching are the effects of the war. However, many will go ahead with the suggested program—and benefits will stretch down through the years in ways no man can foretell.

REMEMBER THE STORY OF

the child who pieced together a torn-up world map by using the figure of the man on the reverse side as a guide? Last month we "wondered" where and how the story began. Rotarian A. Gledde Santer, headmaster of The Milwaukee Country Day School, offers a variant which may throw light on its origin. He got it some eight years ago from a speech at Atlantic City by Dr. Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College. It tells of a boy who assembled a jigsaw puzzle of the United States which had on its back a picture of George Washington. The moral, of course, was that when George was put together right, so was the country. Do you know of other versions of this often-told but always-effective story?

—Your Editors

